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FOURTEEN PAGES — ONE RIYAL

## Baghdad decisions

Following is an unedited official text of the Baghdad conference resolutions against the Egyptian government, translated by the Iraqi Information Ministry and distributed by the Iraqi government.

Since the government of the Arab Republic of Egypt has neglected the Arab summit conference's resolutions, especially resolutions of Algeria and the Rabat summit conferences, resolutions of the Ninth Arab Summit Conference and the call of the Arab kings and presidents upon it not to sign any settlement treaty with the Zionist enemy, and it signed a settlement treaty with the enemy on 26th March, 1979, through which it came out of the Arab ranks and chose a collusion policy with the U.S. to stand with the Zionist enemy in the same position, it dealt individually with the Arab-Zionist conflict, violated the rights of the Arab nation, jeopardized the destiny, struggle and goals of the nation, exposed the nation to threatening challenges, renounced its national duty in liberating the Arab occupied territories, especially Jerusalem, to regain the permanent national rights of the Palestinian people including the right to return to their homeland, the right of self-determination to establish the independent state of Palestine on its national land, to maintain the Arab solidarity and the unity of Arab ranks to defend the Arab cause, in appreciation of the struggle and sacrifices of the Egyptian people for the Arab causes and especially the Palestinian issue, to implement the resolutions adopted by the ninth summit conference held in Baghdad from 2-5 November, 1978.

Due to all this and at the invitation of the government of the Republic of Iraq, the council of the Arab League held the conference on the level of Arab foreign, economy and finance ministers in Baghdad 27th-31st March, 1979. The council discussed, in the light of the resolutions of the Ninth Arab Summit conference, all developments concerning the Arab-Zionist conflict especially after the Egyptian government has concluded a settlement treaty with the Zionist enemy on 26th March, 1979.

The Arab League Council on the level of Arab foreign ministers decided the following:

One — To call back the ambassadors of Arab states from Egypt immediately.

Two — To recommend to sever political and diplomatic relations with the Egyptian government. The Arab governments should undertake the required measures to implement this recommendation within a month from the declaration of this resolution and according to the constitutional measures prevailing in every country.

Three — To consider the suspension of Egyptian membership in the Arab League as valid beginning from the date of signing the peace treaty with the Zionists. This would mean that Egypt should be deprived of all membership rights.

Four — To form a committee comprising the representatives of Iraq, Syria, Tunisia, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Algeria in addition to a representative from the general secretariat to implement this resolution, appeal to the member states and render the aid required by these countries.

The committee entrusts the full authorities of the Arab League Council to take the necessary measures to implement this resolution including the protection of the Arab League properties, assets, documents and records. The committee should take the necessary measures against any action taken by the Egyptian government to hinder the transfer of the Arab League headquarters or affect its rights or interests provided the transfer should be completed within a period of two months beginning from the date of issuing this resolution, subject to being extended for another month by the decision of the committee. The committee is to submit a report about its task to the first coming meeting of the Arab League Council.

Five — A sum of 5 million dollars is to be put at the disposal of the committee to meet the expenses of the transfer.

The sum is to be drawn from the permanent assets of different funds. The committee has the right to spend more than these sums when necessary. The expenditure should be supervised by the committee and all the expenditure should be met by the member states according to their annual contributions to the Arab League budget.

Six — To transfer the officials of the general secretariat of the Arab League to carry on their duties, at the time of issuing this decision to convey it from the permanent headquarters to the temporary one as contained in Item No. 3, Para. C of this decision. The mentioned committee is assigned to give them financial compensation equal to the level of living in the new headquarters.

Seven — The Arab organizations, establishments and federations enlisted in Number One should take the necessary measures to suspend the membership of Egypt and transfer its headquarters situated in Egypt to other Arab countries.

Eight — The executive councils and establishment of these organizations, bodies and federations are to implement this decision during a period that does not exceed the defined period in Item 3, Para. C.

Nine — The Arab countries should work for the suspension of the membership of Egypt in the nonaligned movement, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Organization of African Unity for violating the decisions that had been taken by these organizations concerning the Arab-Zionist conflict.

Ten — To continue dealing with the Egyptian people except those who deal directly or indirectly with the Zionist enemy.

Eleven — The member countries should inform all foreign countries of their attitudes concerning the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, calling on these countries not to support this treaty because it represents aggression against the rights of Palestinian people and the Arab nation and jeopardizes world peace.

Twelve — To condemn the policy exercised by the U.S.A. concerning its role in bringing about the two agreements of Camp David and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

Considering these arrangements taken in this decision as being temporary, and which can be canceled by the council of the Arab League at the time when these situations are terminated.

(Continued on back page)



LEBANESE VISITOR: King Khalid during his meeting Sunday with Lebanese Prime Minister Dr. Salim Hoss who arrived in Riyadh for talks. (SPA Photo)

## King meets Lebanese premier

RIYADH, April 1 (Agencies) — King Khalid received Sunday Lebanese Prime Minister, Dr. Salim Hoss who arrived here Sunday.

The meeting was attended by Prince Abdullah, second deputy premier and commander of the National Guard, Prince Sultan, defense and aviation minister, Prince Saud Al-Faisal, foreign minister and Dr. Hoss' delegation. He had earlier conferred with Prince Abdullah.

Dr. Hoss told reporters before leaving Beirut he would take with the Saudi leaders a recent Arab

League decision to renew for three months only the mandate of the 30,000-strong Arab Deterrent Force (ADF) in Lebanon. Lebanon had asked for a six-month extension of the mandate due to expire April 28.

Earlier on Dr. Hoss met with Prince Saud. They were joined by Sheikh Muhammad Abu Al-Kheil, minister of finance and national economy, Dr. Sultan A. Solaimin, minister of commerce and Sheikh Abdul Aziz Al-Thunayan, deputy foreign minister.

While welcoming Dr. Hoss

Prince Saud said that the Baghdad foreign ministers resolutions stemmed essentially from those passed by the Arab summit conference.

Describing the decisions as "satisfactory," the prince said they reflected the spirit that prevailed at the summit conference and the collective will that decided to carry out the resolutions.

"In any case," he went on "it is an agonizing picture." Our feeling of satisfaction is mixed with a feeling of grief because the situation deals with a serious split in Arab ranks.

## Khomeini says vote unanimous

## Islamic republic proclaimed

TEHRAN, April 1 (Agencies) — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini proclaimed Iran an Islamic republic Sunday saying the people had unanimously approved it.

In a statement read by an announcer on the national "Voice of the Revolutionary" radio, Khomeini said he was declaring April 1 Islamic Republic Day.

Commenting on the two-day referendum on setting up an Islamic republic, the Ayatollah said "Such a referendum is unprecedented in history — to establish a government of righteousness and to bury the monarchy in the rubbish dump of history."

"May God compensate you for the pain you have suffered in overthrowing the old regime and establishing an Islamic republic."

Official results of the referendum were not expected for several days, but there was little doubt of a landslide vote in favor, with the abstention rate likely to be the only barometer of opposition.

Preliminary official results

released Saturday on the basis of voting in 11 provincial towns had shown 99.7 per cent support for Khomeini's proposed Islamic republic to replace the monarchy.

At one polling place in Tehran, officials told a reporter Saturday that support for the Islamic republic was running at about 70 per cent.

"I congratulate you on the establishment of such a government in which Persians, Turks, Lurs, Baluchis, Kurds are equal," Khomeini said on the radio, in reference to the government's problem with rebellious ethnic minorities.

He warned that Iranians must block "elements of the old regime and oil-eaters," the latter apparently a reference to foreign interests — from infiltrating the country.

"Your next step is to send your representatives to the constituent assembly to approve the constitution for an Islamic republic."

In a separate development the

government Sunday threatened to move troops into the northeastern town of Gonbad Kavus, near the Soviet border. Monday if Turkoman tribesmen did not halt a week of shooting in the streets.

erment Sunday threatened to move troops into the northeastern town of Gonbad Kavus, near the Soviet border. Monday if Turkoman tribesmen did not halt a week of shooting in the streets.

In a statement read on Iran radio, Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan gave the Turkomans, who are demanding greater self-rule, till 3 p.m. local time Monday to cease fire.

Bazargan blamed the shooting on "armed agitators, most of whom come from abroad," apparently referring to Turkoman tribesmen from the Soviet side of the border.

Earlier Sunday Deputy Premier Abbas Amir Entezam claimed that pro-government forces controlled the town, but added, "the government is strong enough to cope with counter-revolutionaries but we are not strong enough to fight against the forces of Russia."

Speaking at a news conference Amir Entezam said the week of violence between Turkoman tribesmen and pro-government militias in northeastern Mazandaran province, which has cost more than 150 casualties, was a result of a "conspiracy" and part of a chain of planned insurrections.

He said predominantly Arab Khuzestan province was next on the conspirators' list.

"All our brothers (ethnic minorities) have certain demands which have to be met, but there are some counter-revolutionary elements who take advantage of this revolution," he said. "They think both the government and the army are weak. They are not and they (the conspirators) will be dealt with."

Earlier in March Kurdish separatists and government forces clashed in the provincial capital of Sanandaj, in Kurdistan, leaving nearly 200 persons killed and hundreds injured.

About 14 million of Iran's 34 million people belong to major ethnic minorities, many of which live in traditional homelands and demand autonomy under a federal type of Iranian central government.

Amir Entezam Sunday did not disclose the identities of the alleged conspirators, but blamed the violence on "counter-revolutionaries" and "elements from the previous regime" who think that their personal gains are in danger if the new regime stays in power.

The demands of ethnic minorities, he asserted, were "superficial" problems and would be resolved once results of the

(Continued on back page)

## Saudi Arabia recalls ambassador to Egypt

CAIRO, April 1 (Agencies) — Saudi Arabia Sunday recalled its ambassador to Cairo, Sheikh Abdul Rahman Abu Al-Khalil, in compliance with the resolutions of the Baghdad Arab ministers conference.

As the Saudi envoy left Cairo, Kuwait also announced that it has recalled its ambassador in conformity with the Baghdad decisions.

Also planning to leave before Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin arrives on his first state visit Monday were the top diplomats from Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Jordan.

The ambassadors of Somalia and Morocco and Lebanon were out of the country and it was not known if they would return.

Kuwaiti State Minister Abdul Aziz Hussein said following a cabinet meeting to endorse the League resolutions taken in Baghdad, that instructions have been issued to all concerned government organs to implement political and economic measures approved against Egypt for signing a separate peace treaty with Israel.

However, the sanctions agreed on by 18 League members, are not expected to affect about 150,000 Egyptians working and living in Kuwait.

Hussein stressed that "differences among Arab governments have nothing to do with relations among Arab peoples especially that the Arab ministers decided that every assistance should be accorded to the Egyptian people and their feelings should be respected."

In Tehran, the daily newspaper "Kayhan" reported Sunday that Iran is considering breaking off relations with Egypt because of its peace treaty with Israel.

Quoting an informed political official, the newspaper said "because Ayatollah Khomeini condemns the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt as treachery to Islam and strengthening the position of America in the Middle East... the Iran government is reviewing its relations with Egypt."

"Discussions have been going on between the Iranian prime minister and foreign minister and it is predicted they will lead Iran breaking off diplomatic relations with Egypt," "Kayhan" said.

Meanwhile, four former colleagues of Sadat in the 1952 revolutionary council which toppled the monarchy said in a statement distributed here Sunday the treaty was nothing but a separate deal between Egypt and Israel isolating Egypt from the rest of the Arab-world and rendering it vulnerable to any future Israeli attacks.

A 19-page statement said Egyptian sovereignty over the Sinai Peninsula was at best incomplete.

It warned that the Egyptian military expenditures following the peace treaty would "never be reduced" because of the Egyptian military support to a number of African countries.

This means that the pretext of stopping (Egyptian) bloodshed is a misleading goal which contradicts the reality and that the ensuring of prosperity through saving military expenditures and war is also a misleading goal," the statement said.

The statement was signed by Abdul Latif Baghdadli, Zakaria Mohieedin, Hussein Shafat and Kamal Hussein. All of them were vice presidents at various times under the late President Gamal Abdul Nasser, who died in 1970, but who have disappeared from public life after his death.

In Vienna, U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim again called for a multilateral Mideast peace conference Sunday and said that the Soviet Union should take an active part in negotiations now that the Israeli-Egyptian treaty was signed.

The Soviet Union had no intention of aggravating tension in the region, Waldheim said. He added that the Soviets had a strong voice in the Security Council, which would soon be asked to allow the stationing of a U.N. peace keeping force in the Sinai Peninsula.

Moscow wanted to be included in future peace talks, Waldheim added. He said the United States should work toward a Soviet acceptance of the peace pact.

Waldheim is in his native Austria on a private weekend visit. He made the remarks on Austrian television.

Reiterating calls for a multilateral Mideast conference, at which all states involved and the United States and the Soviet Union should attend, he said that a global solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict should be negotiated.

Waldheim said he was skeptical about the newly-signed treaty, especially as neither the Palestinian question nor that of West Bank Gaza had been solved.

But he said recent talks with Palestinian representatives allowed him to be optimistic as well. Earlier in Damascus Syrian President, Hafez Assad Saturday stressed that Syria would continue to struggle to recover Arab rights.

Official sources said the president was addressing a visiting team of Arab emigrants.

The team had taken part in a meeting in Baghdad held by the Union of Arab-Latin American Associations earlier this week.

Assad was quoted as saying "begging will not help us recover our rights."

"We will continue struggling to recover our Arab rights," he said.

According to the same sources, the team expressed the appreciation of Arab emigrants for Syria's "nationalist stand" and strongly denounced the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

(Continued on back page)

## 'Null and void'

## Egypt attacks Arab sanctions

CAIRO, April 1 (Agencies) — Egypt announced Saturday it will continue its efforts to achieve comprehensive settlement for the Middle East conflict and considered the Baghdad resolutions as "null and void."

An Egyptian cabinet statement claimed the meeting held in Baghdad was "illegal" as it was held outside the framework of the Arab League.

"Invitations for the meeting were sent in a way contradicting the Arab League Charter and hence all its resolutions violate the aims and the principles of the charter and Egypt considers them null and void," the statement said.

The statement said that Egypt "will not permit anything to affect its confident march to achieve a comprehensive and just settlement to the Middle East conflict that will guarantee the full Arab rights."

The statement said the Arab League Charter stipulates that Arab countries should respect each other's sovereignty and should not intervene in each other's internal affairs.

The secretary general of the ruling National Democratic Party, Fikri Makram Obeid, meanwhile, announced that Egypt had not officially received the resolutions of the Baghdad conference.

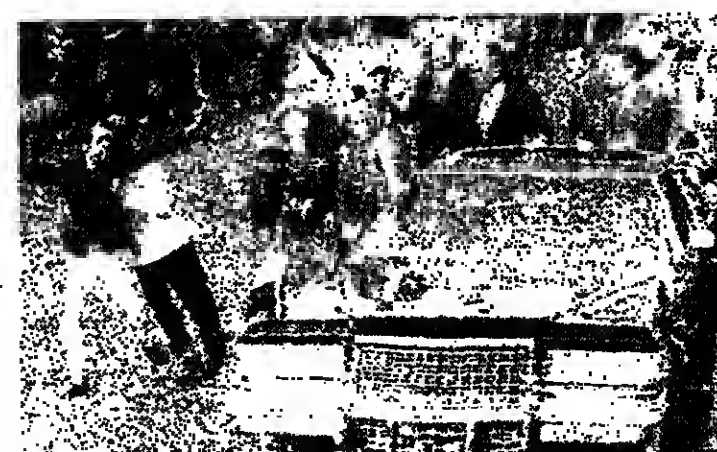
Obeid, addressing the Peoples Assembly in the name of the Egyptian government, said "Egypt will await the official text of the resolutions before taking any measures necessary to safeguard the dignity of the country and the Egyptian people."

Obeid's remarks carried by the Middle East News Agency did not elaborate on these measures.

Egyptian officials, meanwhile, continued preparations for the visit of Israeli Premier Menahem Begin due to arrive here Monday.

The director of Begin's office Ellahu Ben-Elissar arrived here Sunday to prepare for Begin's visit, the official Middle East News Agency said.

Begin, an Israeli official close to the prime minister said on Sunday, "feels it is a great day that the Israeli prime minister visits



SECURITY: A plainclothes security policeman holds back an excited Egyptian who attempted to get to President Sadat's car as his motorcade headed from Cairo airport to the presidential palace Saturday. (AP Photo)

Egypt," and he has been told that he can expect to see Israeli flags flying as he tours the Egyptian capital.

Earlier Sunday Israel's cabinet ratified the new peace treaty with Egypt and drank a toast to peace with Begin, a government spokesman said.

This was purely a formal step which, when Egypt also ratifies the pact in a week, will start some of the machinery of normalized relations, such as forming a joint commission to oversee Israel's military withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula.

The cabinet, meeting for its regular weekly session, also

approved Begin's two-day visit to Egypt.

Asked about reports that Egypt was embarrassed at the Begin visit in view of current anger in the Arab world, cabinet spokesman Arye Naor said:

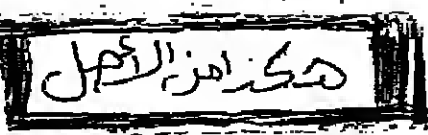
"We have been informed a few minutes ago that these reports are not accurate and that Egypt stands by its invitation to the prime minister."

Naor said the ratification went through without dissent. The move was a formality and further ratification has to be extended by the Knesset (parliament). Approval of the Knesset was not in doubt.

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## Believed largest in world

## SR500m deal let for Riyadh water

By James Buchan

Eastern Province.

JEDDAH, April 1 — Supplies of drinking water to the capital are set to double with the completion of a vast water system set in train Sunday.

Minister of Agriculture and Water Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Sheikh signed the SR554, 820, 260 order for the supply of an additional 200,000 cubic meters a day or 52 million gallons from a deep reservoir of groundwater over 100 kilometers east of the capital.

The Saudi Press Agency reported only that the contract was awarded to a local company. But the Riyadh-based construction firm Al-Rashid Trading and Contracting was earlier reported to have been accepted by the ministry to act as main contractor.

One of two major water supply schemes for the capital, the project will draw water from the deep Wasia aquifer, a reservoir of prehistoric water underlying the

The project is divided into five parts: a deep wellfield at the outcrop of the Wasia, 120 kilometers from Riyadh; a treatment works; a power station; a residential village for workers; and an 120-kilometer pipeline to the capital with pumping stations and reservoirs.

The whole project is expected to cost some SR2 billion and will begin to flow in 1981. Riyadh now consumes some 48 million gallons a day and the Wasia scheme will cover its needs until around 1983—depending on plans for supplies of desalinated

water from a massive project at Jubail.

The project is believed to be the largest single town water system in the world.

Sunday's contract covers pipe, pumping stations and two reservoirs—one of 25,100 cubic meters at the well-field and the other of 150,000 cubic meters in the Riyadh suburbs.

The two pumping stations will have an excess capacity of 40,000 and 60,000 cubic meters a day and the contractors will provide back-up pumps of 43,000 cubic meters capacity and a 25-meter high water tower of 640 cubic meters.

This portion of the project is to be completed in 31 months from the signing, with the first 26 million gallons a day due to flow in May 1981.

In fact, work on the project has been going ahead even without the contracts, according to recent press reports. Consultants Sir M. MacDonald and Partners of the U.K. produced designs and detailed engineering studies for the project and received a letter of intent for construction supervision in January.

Main contractor Al-Rashid and pipesuppliers Kutoha of Japan and Saudi Arabian Amianti went ahead on that basis.

Bids for a plant for treating the water—which is extremely brackish—closed last month and invitations to tender for the well-field and power plant are expected shortly.

Eventually, as the Wasia supply is drawn down and the older and less wholesome water is drawn up, there may be a reverse osmosis desalination plant at the site. However, this depends on the Jubail project since present plans call for 175 million gallons a day from Jubail to be mixed with the Wasia stream and this would make the plant unnecessary.

## Miteh signs contracts

RIYADH, April 1 (SPA) — Minister of Public Works and Housing, Prince Miteb, the acting minister of municipal and rural affairs, Sunday commissioned eight municipal projects to national firms.

The projects totalling SR8,899,525 are to be implemented within four to 14 months.

## Fund aids Uganda

JEDDAH, April 1 (SPA) — The permanent council of the Islamic Solidarity Fund, an autonomous body of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, has given \$ 500,000 to Uganda.

The check was handed Sunday to Ambassador Moussa Othman by OIC Assistant Secretary General for Political Affairs Kacem Zhiri.

## Major schemes near completion in Qasim

QASIM, April 1 (SPA) — Major projects, including a cement factory, a luxury hotel and an airport are under way in the central farming area, according to

Acting Governor Sheikh Saud ibn Muhammad ibn Sultan.

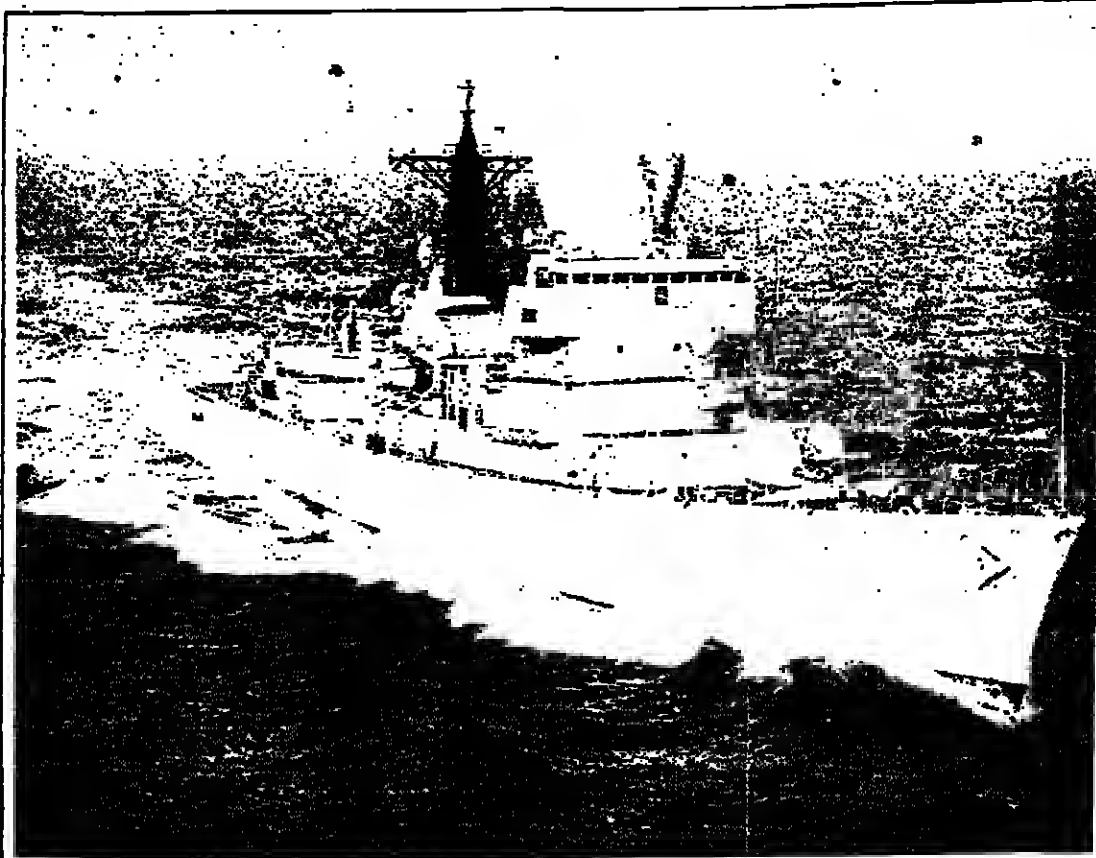
Sheikh Saud said that the new airport, with basic public services and waiting rooms, will be opened to serve the district towns of Unaizah and Buraidah.

An automatic bakery, covering 10,000 square meters will be commissioned in Buraidah three months from now. The bakery will produce 18,000 loaves of bread per hour, later increasing to 40,000, and will meet the requirements of all rural and urban areas in the district, Sheikh Saud added.

Roads are being asphalted and illuminated and trees planted alongside. The SR 70 million hotel is under construction in Buraidah.

The cement factory is being built by a joint-stock Saudi company at a cost of SR 300 million. The plant will go into test operation next September. Actual production will start in late November, with a capacity of 2,000 tons a day—enough to meet the needs of the entire district.

Projects recently completed include Al-Jumaih Refreshments Factory, the Qasim Plastic Utensils Factory and the Qasim Paper Factory. The Qasim Poultry and Dairy Project in Riyadh Al-Khobar will be commissioned shortly, he said.



WARSHIP: One of the two Dutch warships, the guided-missile frigate HMS Tromp, which is due to arrive in Jeddah waters April 3.

## 2 Dutch warships to visit Jeddah

JEDDAH, April 1 — Two warships of the Royal Netherlands Navy will pay an official visit to Jeddah from April 3-5, it was announced by the Dutch Embassy Sunday.

They are HMS Tromp, a mod-

ern guided missile frigate and HMS Poolster, a support ship.

Both ships belong to a Task Force of the Royal Netherlands Navy on its way to Australia to attend celebrations of its dis-

covery 350 years ago.

HMS Tromp is under command of Rear Admiral J.H. Schuur and is named after Maarten Harpertzoon Tromp (1598-1653), one of the heroes of Dutch naval history.

## At Riyadh meeting

## Experts look to food self-sufficiency

JEDDAH, April 1 — Nearly 100 Arab scientists met in Riyadh Sunday to discuss ways of tapping Arab food resources toward self-sufficiency in basic foodstuffs.

The Second Arab Conference on Food Science and Technology opened at the School of Agriculture, Riyadh University and debated five papers on increasing food production in Saudi Arabia. Dr. Salahuddin Abu Al-Ala of the school discussed the production of milk and proposed the formation of a national organization for marketing dairy products.

Another paper, submitted by Dr. Ahmad Mustafa Hamid, of the school, urged a detailed study of the nutritional value of bread and leaves made from ground maize

and wheat. The third paper was submitted by Mohammed Kamal Sayed on the role of the Saudi Arabian Standards Organization in assessing the nutritional value of food.

Two professors of agriculture, Dr. Mohammad Abdul Hamid Dusuqi and Dr. Mahmud Sadeq, submitted a report on food exports and of crops in the country.

Environmental effects on food production was the subject of the final report heard by the conference day. It was prepared by Dr. Abdul Rahman, Taib Abdul Hafiz and Dr. Attallah Ahmad Abu Hassan.

In a statement to "Arab News" last week, the dean of the school said that Arab countries

must seek radical solutions to fundamental problems hindering agricultural output. Dr. Nabil Yahya Abdulla said these problems include fragmentation of land-holdings, shortage of water and labor and rural depopulation.

"Unless these problems are overcome the Arab world cannot hope to approach self-sufficiency," he said.

Hiring labor from other Arab countries will not solve Saudi problems, he said. "We want to induce an increasing number of Saudis to attend to the land, to farm and improve stock-breeding," he said.

Stock breeding has lately declined considerably because of drought, poor techniques and inadequate marketing and transportation.

## 4 die in Riyadh hospital blaze

JEDDAH, April 1 — Four patients died and 110 others had to be evacuated to other Riyadh hospitals when a devastating fire gutted the Nasseriah Hospital over the weekend.

According to "Al-Jazirah" Sunday, the four patients suffocated in heavy smoke after the fire broke out at 2.30 Thursday morning.

Around 100 patients were evacuated to the Armed Forces Hospital and the Central Hospital as fire swept through the old building. Civil Defense fire-fighters needed more than five hours to control the blaze, reported the result of worn-out electrical wiring. The hospital was built 25 years ago.

According to the paper, Riyadh Deputy Governor Prince Sattam and Health Minister Dr. Hussein Al-Jazairi left their beds to supervise fire-fighting operations.

## Health mission leaves

JEDDAH, April 1 — A committee led by Dr. Abbas Qazzaz, assistant director general for preventive medicine, is to leave for the Philippines this week to recruit male and female nurses. "Al-Jazirah" reported Sunday.

The committee is part of Health Ministry's efforts to meet a severe shortage of manpower for newly-built hospitals and clinics.

## Vaccination waived

JEDDAH, April 1 — Saudi Arabia has waived the requirement for international certificates of vaccination against cholera for visitors to the Kingdom.

According to press reports, the Ministry of Health has told officials at entry points not to demand certificates.

Saudi Arabia proposed waiving the certificate at the Arab Health Ministers' Conference in Riyadh last month. The Saudi Delegates said there was no proof that vaccination was effective in the prevention of disease.

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## Last-minute appeals pour in

## Bhutto reportedly resigned to fate

ISLAMABAD, April 1 (Agencies) — Former Pakistan Premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was Sunday reportedly resigned to his fate at the gallows, despite a desperate last-minute plea for mercy by a former ministerial colleague, and other supporters.

His cousin, Mumtaz Ali Bhutto, who spent 30 minutes in Bhutto's Rawalpindi death cell, Saturday, told a press conference here the former leader was angry about the appeals for clemency.

"He didn't say anything, but I could see he was angry," said Mumtaz. "I found him generally resigned to his fate. Even so I found him a pillar of strength, smiling all the time." But Mumtaz said he detected a lurking sense of confidence in his cousin. He did not explain further.

The country and the world are waiting to see if Pakistan's military

rulers will heed the pleas for mercy to stop Bhutto's execution.

The last appeals were lodged before midnight Saturday night in a desperate attempt to save Bhutto who has already exhausted legal moves against his death sentence for ordering the killing of a political opponent more than four years ago.

After being processed by the Punjab provincial governor and the interior ministry, the pleas for clemency will go to army ruler Gen. Zia-ul-Haq for a final decision.

The clemency appeals came from Bhutto's People's Party, from Lahore film star Muhammad Ali allegedly on behalf of thousands of motion picture workers, from a group of 300 Lahore lawyers, from former Bhutto Foreign Minister Aziz Ahmed and others. They were

directed not at Bhutto's guilt or innocence but at getting his death sentence reduced to life imprisonment or less.

"Surely, commutation of the sentence will enhance the image of Pakistan," the party Executive Committee said in its petition after noting that leaders throughout the world have asked that Bhutto be spared.

"Mr. Bhutto has no fear of going to the gallows," his former finance minister, Abdul Hafeez Pirzada, said after a surprise 45-minute meeting with him Saturday in his death cell in Rawalpindi's district jail.

"Although he prays every day for the sins that every mortal commits, he says he has never prayed about this particular sin because he is innocent," Pirzada said.

The former minister, a close confidant of Bhutto, also lodged a last-minute appeal with Gen. Zia, ignoring the premier's stricture that nobody connected with him should plead for mercy.

"I didn't have the heart to tell him, it is the first time I have defied him," Pirzada said after visiting Bhutto Saturday and later filing a clemency petition.

In his 15-page appeal, Pirzada addressed Zia personally and told him "You are in that position of authority where you can with less than a drop of ink from your pen save Bhutto's life."

According to Pirzada, if the petitions are rejected, Gen. Zia must notify the jail authorities who then set a date for execution within seven days.

Friends of the condemned man

must be given 48 hours in which they can visit him freely.

Bhutto, 51, who ruled Pakistan for five and a half years before he was overthrown in mid-1977, is at present confined to a death cell approached through six locked doors.

He sleeps on a mattress on the floor and has a portable lavatory box.

Pirzada said that his decision to go against Bhutto's wishes resulted from a remark by Gen. Zia a few weeks ago asking why Bhutto or any of his coterie had not filed a petition.

## N.Yemen president briefs leaders on unity accord

SANAA, April 1 (Agencies) — North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh has briefed his country's other leaders on the agreement reached in Kuwait to unite North and South Yemen.

The state-run Sanaa Radio said President Saleh Saturday pointed out that the agreement made with South Yemeni President Abdul Fattah Ismail was prompted by the two sides' keenness to spare blood.

Members of the People's Consultative Assembly, the Council of Ministers and the Supreme Judicial Council took part in the meeting with President Saleh.

Under the agreement, a constitutional committee will prepare a "project of a unified state" within four months.

Under the agreement which fol-



MALTA: Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi claps hands with Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff as he arrives in Malta Saturday to take part in the country's festivities ending a British military presence of 179 years. (AP photo)

## Malta bids farewell to last U.K. warship

VALLETTA, April 1 (Agencies) — Thousands of Maltese occupying vantage points overlooking the Grand Harbor Sunday gave a rousing farewell to the British Navy warship "London," carrying the last British commander of forces here, Rear Admiral O.N. Cecil.

The British pulled out from Malta Saturday after a military presence of 179 years.

Rarely have there been occasions after World War II to see so many people converging on the bastions to bid farewell to a British war vessel.

Many people with tears in their eyes, waving British and Maltese flags waved to the crew of the missile destroyer.

She replied to a 21-gun salute as she passed St. Elmo Fort, where Maltese President Anton Buttigieg received the salute.

Buttigieg waved to Cecil and Cecil returned the compliment from the deck of the London as it passed a stone-throw from the bastion, the scene of bloody battles between the knights of Malta and the Turks in 1565.

A Royal Air Force aircraft, piloted by the last air commander in Malta, A.D. Hall, flew over to salute the island.

Observers were surprised to see such a feeling being shown to the British Navy. Thousands of British tourists mingled with the Maltese for the occasion.

Michael Foot, leader of the House of Commons representing the British people at the celebrations, said he hoped for good relations between Malta and Britain.

He also expressed the hope that Malta's good relations with the Arab world would be used to help Britain obtain its aim of having

friendly relations with the Arabs. Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qaddafi was the only foreign head of state to attend the British withdrawal.

Earlier Saturday evening, Qaddafi, addressing a crowd of Libyans and Maltese in Valletta, said Libya would make an annual financial contribution to Malta, supply it with oil at cheap rates and enter into joint industrial ventures on the island.

Qaddafi criticized NATO as an "alliance of enemies" and said that the Europeans still wanted Malta to be their military base.

## Zia assures Indian premier on nuclear plan

ISLAMABAD, April 1 (AP) — Pakistan has told India that Pakistan's nuclear program was for peaceful use of nuclear energy, a foreign office spokesman has said.

The spokesman said Saturday the Pakistani nuclear policy was explained in a recent letter to President Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq addressed to Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai.

Gen. Zia also proposed in the letter that Pakistan and India, together with other South Asian countries, issue a joint declaration, denouncing the manufacture or acquisition of nuclear weapons, the spokesman said.

He said Zia's letter was in reply to Desai's letter in which he expressed concerns over Pakistan's efforts to explore capability of making nuclear weapons.

lows a two-day summit meeting between Ismail and Saleh, the new state would be called "the Yemeni People's Republic" with Sanaa as its capital.

Kuwait News Agency said the scheme, proposed by South

Yemen provided for a national sovereignty council which would be responsible for Yemeni foreign affairs, defense and security.

A South Yemeni spokesman was quoted as saying regional governments would remain and have charge of other matters.

## Senator Byrd supports boosting aid to Turkey

WASHINGTON, April 1 (R) — Senate majority leader Robert Byrd has said he favors increasing economic aid to Turkey beyond the administration's current request of \$98 million.

The West Virginia Democrat told a press conference Saturday that European countries and international financial institutions also should give more help to Turkey, which he called a reliable NATO ally and a country "necessary for peace stability in the Middle East."

The House of Representatives has approved \$202 million in military sales and training for Turkey, part of the overall \$300 million aid package for that country.

A separate bill for the \$98 million economic aid plan for Turkey may be approved by the House this week. Both the military and economic funds also need Senate



Sen. Robert Byrd

approval. Byrd said the administration is sympathetic to additional assistance although it has not made any formal request.

Byrd said Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit requested extra aid during a visit the senator made to Turkey last December.

## 'Pravda' raps China stand on Afghanistan situation

MOSCOW, April 1 (AP) — "Pravda" Sunday accused China of joining with "rapid reactionaries" in an effort to undermine the Soviet-backed Marxist government of Afghanistan.

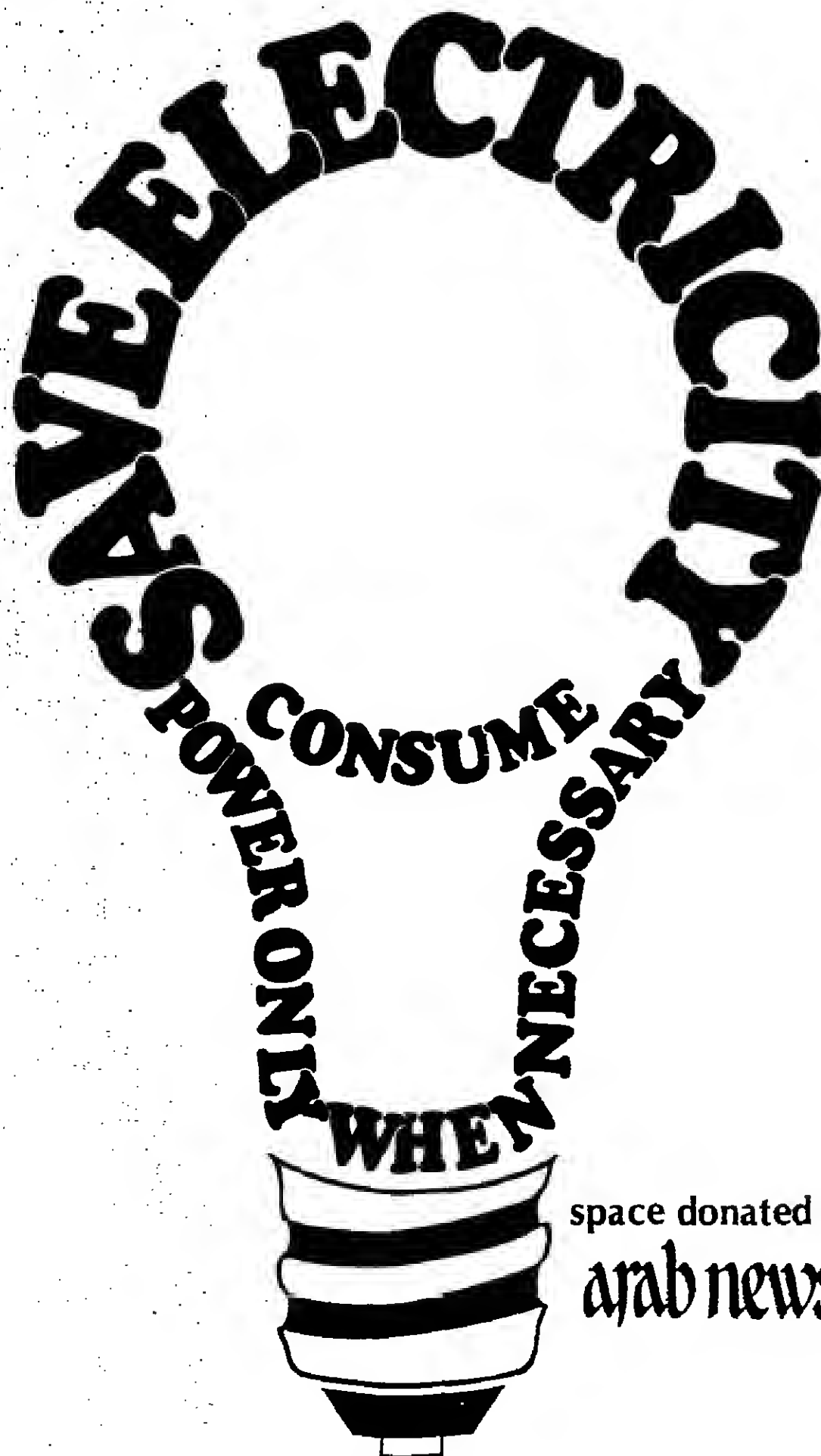
A commentary appearing in the Soviet Communist Party Newspaper continued the Kremlin's current round of criticism against outside support for anti-Marxist rebels fighting within Afghanistan.

"Ever more facts show that Peking is a bitter enemy of the revolutionary Afghan people and an ally of reaction," "Pravda" said. It claimed rebels in the city of Herat as well as elsewhere had been found to be equipped with Chinese-made weapons.

"Pravda" also claimed "Chinese instructors participate in training saboteurs in camps that were formed in Pakistani territory for counter-revolutionary fled from Afghanistan."



PHAROAH: Statue of an Egyptian king which was sold last year at the London auction house Christie's. The statue, of a king from the late Ramessid or Third Intermediate period of that country's history, was part of a collection owned by the late Harold L. Peterson.



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## Two said Rhodesian spies

## Mozambique executes 10

LONDON, April 1 (R) — Two alleged Rhodesian spies and eight other men convicted of treason and sabotage have been executed by firing squad in Mozambique, according to radio Maputo.

The radio, monitored in London, quoted a Defense Ministry communiqué Saturday saying the 10 were condemned for being mercenaries, high treason, espionage, terrorism and assassination attempts.

Among the eight was a Portuguese citizen said by a military revolutionary court to have been trained in Rhodesia three years ago.

The Rhodesians were named in a court statement as Galven Charekwa, 23, from Chipinga and Patrick Tcherenga, 24, from Bulawayo.

Charekwa, the statement said, infiltrated Mozambique posing as a refugee to carry out military spying activities and identify refugee camps.

Tcherenga was accused of working for the Rhodesian secret police and spying on military positions and barracks at Chicualcuala in Gaza Province.

The death penalty was introduced in Mozambique only a month ago, the 10 sentenced Saturday after a two-day trial were the first to be executed.

The Portuguese, 38-year-old Rui Manuel Nunes da Silva, infiltrated Mozambique after his Rhodesian training and took part in attacks on civilians, the statement said.

Nunes da Silva, Mozambique born but with Portuguese citizenship, was shot and captured while attacking a reeducation center, it said.

The seven others were all Mozambicans. One, Manuel Arnaldo Jambo was said to have admitted responsibility for 50 deaths.

A second man was alleged to have taken part in attacks on a train travelling between Beira and

Chimoio, near the Rhodesian border and on a bus in Inchope, central Mozambique.

A third man, according to the court, tortured and killed civilians who refused to help him in his spying. He was also accused of taking part in Rhodesian raids into Mozambique.

In Rhodesia Saturday, guerrillas derailed a train carrying copper through Rhodesia, injuring three crew members, military headquarters said.

The train was travelling on what has become Zambia's crucial supply line for badly-needed food and fertilizers and an important route for copper exports.

It passes through territory heavily infiltrated by guerrillas loyal to Joshua Nkomo, co-leader of the Patriotic Front, who is based in the Zambian capital of Lusaka.

The guerrillas apparently detonated explosives on the line between Bulawayo and Plumtree near the Botswana border. The load was scattered over the track and the surrounding area.

It was the worst reported incident on the line since Zambia re-opened its so-called Southern Route through Rhodesia and Botswana to South Africa last October.

There was no immediate confirmation that Nkomo's Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army (ZIPRA) was responsible.

The Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army (ZANLA) of Robert Mugabe, who is based in Mozambique, is also believed to have some forces in the area.

Zambia re-opened the Southern Route despite objections from other African states supporting the guerrillas because its other rail links to the sea through Angola and Tanzania were blocked.

Military headquarters also announced the death Friday of a white farmer and a member of the security forces in a guerrilla attack on a café near Gwelo in central Rhodesia.

In another ambush, the infant son of a farmer was killed and the farmer, his wife and second son injured.



INSPECTING: Bishop Abel Muzorewa, a member of the transitional government, inspects recruits passing out into the British South African Police, as the Rhodesian force is still called. As the war escalates, Mozambique announced Friday that two alleged Rhodesian spies had been executed, and guerrillas derailed a train carrying Zambian copper near Bulawayo.

## After collapse of government

## Early elections likely in Italy

ROME, April 1 (Agencies) — Italy Sunday looked set for early elections after the collapse of Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti's fifth government Saturday night.

The fall of the 41st post-Fascist cabinet, lasting only 10 days, was the climax to two months of political haggling caused by Communist demands for cabinet posts in a government of national unity.

The night's defeat came when Andreotti's coalition of Christian Democrats, Social Democrats and Republicans lost a vote of confidence in the Senate by one vote.

The government was brought down by the combined votes of the Communists and Socialists.

The Christian Democratic premier promptly handed in his resignation to President Sandro Pertini, who then asked to see the speakers of the two houses of parliament on Monday.

Indications The fact that Pertini did not

invite any other politician for consultations indicated that he would dissolve parliament and call early elections, originally not due until 1981.

The final decision is up to Pertini, who has long opposed an early vote but took it under consideration after two months of inter-party negotiations failed to produce a governing majority.

The vote was 149 to 150 in the upper house. Those absent totaled 23, including former President Giuseppe Saragat, a Democratic Socialist, who refused to join the government as deputy premier when Andreotti's Christian Democrats declined to give seats to pro-Communist leftists.

## Backgrounds

Besides the dominant Christian Democrats, the three-party government included the Democratic Socialists and the Republicans, two of Italy's smallest parties. It

was sworn in last week to succeed an all-Christian Democrat cabinet, also headed by Andreotti, which collapsed exactly two months ago when the Communists and the Socialists broke away from the multi-party majority that had kept it in power.

## Thorpe says he will run in U.K. election if trial can be put off

BARNSTABLE, England, April 1 (R) — Liberal Party politician Jeremy Thorpe says he will fight in the general election if able to get postponement of his trial on charges of plotting to kill a male model.

Thorpe, 49, was given the go-ahead by party officials who said in a statement Saturday that they still wanted him to be their candidate.

He said later that he would seek postponement of the trial, set to begin three days before the May 3 election, and lawyers would make an application next week to the judge at London's Old Bailey court.

Thorpe is charged with conspiracy and incitement to murder Norman Scott, who is said to have held damaging information on Thorpe since the early 1960s.

He denies all the accusations, the gravest made against a British politician in modern times, but there has been argument among Liberals that his candidacy might harm their election prospects.

Party officials in the southwest England constituency of North Devon reached their decision after holding meetings since Thursday, when the election date was announced.

Thorpe has remained North Devon's member of parliament throughout the run up to the trial, expected to last two months, and is free on bail.

There is no constitutional

reason why he could not stand for re-election during a trial, but it would be impossible for him to visit the constituency and canvass voters.

He said Saturday he would stand if able to make the necessary arrangements for postponement.

The prosecution case is that a gunman was hired for £10,000 (\$20,000) to shoot Scott in 1975 in order to prevent a public scandal. But the attempt was alleged to have been bungled by a gunman who shot dead Scott's dog.

Scott will be one of the prosecution witnesses.

If found guilty, Thorpe will face up to 10 years in jail.

The general election, which was called after Callaghan's government lost a no confidence vote in the House of Commons last Wednesday, is essentially a struggle between right and left.

The Labor government has been in power for five years, depending toward the end on the support of small parties, such as the Scottish and Welsh Nationalists. But they deserted Callaghan after a March 1 referendum in which voters failed to approve Labor's plans to grant Scotland an Wales limited autonomy.

Conservative leader Margaret Thatcher, 53, delivered the campaign's opening shot last week in the Commons, declaring that Labor had doubled prices, doubled unemployment lines, doubled the national debt and weakened the nation's defenses.

## But teaching in disfavor

## Birthplace of Confucius reopened

TOKYO, April 1 (AP) — The birthplace of the Chinese philosopher Confucius was opened to foreign visitors Sunday after restoration of relics "seriously damaged" when the "Gang of Four" held power. China's official Xinhua (Hsinhua) news agency reported.

But it made clear that his philosophy, which guided China for more than 2,000 years, still is in disfavor.

The relics were restored, Xinhua said, under the policy of "clearly distinguishing between appraisal of historical figures and the preservation of historical relics."

Under the "Gang," arrested in 1976 on charges of trying to seize power, Confucius was the target of a major political campaign. It later turned out that much of the criticism naming Confucius was actually aimed at the late Premier Chou En-lai, who is now considered a hero.

Xinhua said Confucius taught his 3,000 disciples in Qufu (Chufu), in today's Shandong (Shantung) Province.

Feudal rulers of subsequent dynasties built temples and gar-

dens in Qufu in his honor and it became a center of historic interest.

Points of interest Xinhua said, include the Confucian temple, an ancient structure ranking second only to the Palace Museum in Peking; a display of ancient musical instruments in it; the manor of

Confucius, with 463 halls, rooms and buildings; 22,000 old pines and cypresses in the "Confucian woods," and Confucius' tomb.

Xinhua said other historic sites are also being repaired in Qufu, including the tomb of the emperor of Shaohao, the only pyramid tomb in China.

## Weeping thousands mourn former Ecuador president

QUITO, April 1 (AP) — Thousands of weeping mourners filed past the body of former President Jose Maria Velasco Ibarra in the San Francisco Church here Saturday.

Velasco Ibarra's family announced the scheduled afternoon burial would be delayed until Sunday. Thousands of other Ecuadorians stood in line outside to pay their respects.

Velasco Ibarra was to be buried Sunday in a simple ceremony without military honors in the ancient San Diego cemetery where his wife, Corina del Parral, is buried.

She died 54 days before Velasco Ibarra of injuries received in a car accident in Argentina.

Velasco Ibarra's family said he had requested shortly before he died that traditional military honors not be paid and that the funeral be open to the country's poorest citizens, who provided his political power base for more than 45 years.

Velasco Ibarra, 86, died Friday of heart and kidney problems and an intestinal haemorrhage.

He served as president of Ecuador five times, but only completed one term of office. His other four administrations were ended by the armed forces.

## Grandfathers under arms to protect Rhodesia vote

SALISBURY, April 1 (R) — A 73-year-old former ship's captain, a long-serving magistrate and a 63-year-old black council worker are among the latest batch of recruits for Rhodesia's hard-pressed armed forces.

They were responding Saturday to the latest extension in the age requirements for serving men in Rhodesia, a measure found necessary to help the security operation for this month's majority rule elections.

Nicknamed "Grandad's Army" by white Rhodesians, they crowded into a police building in central Salisbury to undergo medical inspections and collect their uniforms.

The authorities extended the conscription age from 50 to 59, but many of these recruits admitted to being much older.

The captain, a tall, upright man who walked with a stick and who served with the Home Guard in Britain during World War II, said, "what have I got to lose? I am a Rhodesian and I love my country."

Rhodesia's multi-racial armed forces have been put on full alert for the majority rule voting after threats by the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance to smash the elections and bring the bush war into the cities.

Most of the Grandad's Army recruits are destined for urban patrols and will only have to serve a maximum of two hours a day. Among the gathering of grey-haired company executives, civil servants nearing retirement and others, there were some reservations about their new role.

A small, thin man who has been a magistrate for 30 years, said as he left the police building clutching a newly-issued wooden truncheon and his uniform, "people are irritated that they can't get on with their jobs."

But a chicken farmer, one of about 7,000 men who have so far responded to the call, said, "I'm quite looking forward to it. It will be rather fun."

## Urban renewal goes adrift in Paris

## Not so easy filling the Grand Hole of Les Halles

PARIS April 1 (AP) — For centuries Les Halles seemed to embody the spirit of Paris.

Beneath its tall steel and glass umbrellas, Les Halles was by day a fabulous market, by night powdered and perfumed, a Paris of cafes and gaiety.

In the name of progress and urban renewal, the market was moved to a Paris suburb and in 1971 the center-city district was gone. Since then, it has remained an empty 10-hectare excavation which the French call "the grand hole."

A half-dozen schemes to fill the embarrassing void were all stillborn: victims of bureaucratic bungling, political warfare, and a paralyzing identity crisis rooted in the city's conflicting visions of its future.

Now Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac has set forth what he hopes is the final answer. But while many Parisians feel his plan adds little to their proud aesthetic heritage, most appear to agree with the conclusion of a local resident:

"Nothing can replace Les Halles, nothing. It doesn't matter now

what goes in the hole. Anything is better than all this dust and indecision."

Chirac's plan, unveiled March 26, is far from the Louis XIV-style grandeur once envisioned by Gen. Charles de Gaulle and the Chicago-style commercial center advocated by his successor Georges Pompidou.

After wrestling control of the project from his erstwhile political ally Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and firing his architects, Chirac likewise abandoned the president's proposal for "an urban garden with a French spirit," something like the Tuilleries and Luxembourg Gardens.

To be completed in 1983, the Chirac plan calls for a five hectare park with pedestrian malls and rooftop gardens in the shadow of Saint-Eustache, a 16th century church that survived the urban renewal zeal.

Plans for a four-tiered shopping complex and underground community facilities have been maintained, with an eye to complementing the Metro's vast new express subway crossroads nearby.

There are also plans for a luxury



Jacques Chirac

hotel and an amphitheater, all being managed by a semi-private corporation drawing on national, municipal and private funding. The final price of the project, not to mention the 10 years of plans drawn and scotched, has never been revealed, but estimates begin in the hundreds of millions of dollars.

Although the Les Halles hole has yet to be filled, many of the surrounding neighborhoods have undergone a trendy metamorphosis.

Beside, impeccably French For hooliganism

## Soviets imprison dissident artists

MOSCOW April 1 (AP) — Six Moscow artists who wanted to stage an unofficial exhibition have been sentenced to 15 days in jail on charges of "hooliganism" after they barricaded themselves in an apartment for three days against KGB security police, informed sources said.

The artists, all members of a semi-official New Union of Graphic Arts set up for non-conformist painters who do not belong to the official Artists' Union, were ousted by police Friday night and detained for refusing a police order to end their sit-in.

The six belong to an 11-member "initiative group" which held a press conference for Western reporters last week to announce plans to hold an unofficial exhibition on April 28 timed to coincide with showings in New York, Vienna and Paris.

But the New Union of Graphic Arts has turned down the request to stage exhibition in a public gallery, so the artists planned to go ahead with a showing on their own without any permission.

They locked themselves in when Lyudmila Kuznetsov, a member of the group and owner of the apartment where the press conference was held, was taken away by KGB police right after

reporters had left. Miss Kuznetsov was ordered to serve a 15-day jail term on Thursday for resisting authorities, members of the group said.

The six sentenced Saturday were identified as Valery Akks.

## Four member gang pulls \$1m Italian train theft

FABRI, Italy, April 1 (R) — Train robbers who stole \$1 million of gold and platinum from the Milan-Rome express Saturday in a brilliantly planned operation could have been terrorists, police said Sunday.

In one of the most technically perfect crimes ever committed in Italy, the thieves stopped the train by changing a signal from green to red using a sophisticated electronic device.

They unbooked the rear five carriages, kept the rest of the train on its way by switching the signal back to green, then overpowered two guards and took between 20 and 30 sacks of gold and platinum due to be airfreighted abroad.

One of the guards, who were injected with a drug to put them to sleep, was quoted as saying that the robbers claimed they were from the Red Brigades.

Police said they could not exclude the possibility that the robbery was organized by a terrorist group.

Police said it would be impossible to give a final estimate of the haul until they obtained all the consignment documents on Monday.

The daring operation was being compared with Britain's 1963 "Great Train Robbery" where the thieves got away with £2.6 million in used notes.

gourmet shops there are now American-style: youth-oriented fashion and houseware boutiques, and restaurants which offer un-gallic delights like hamburgers and Sunday brunches of eggs and pancakes.

Some of this rejuvenation is a spillover from the nearby Georges Pompidou Center, the two-year-old modern art museum: library and film archives that has surpassed the Eiffel Tower as the city's most popular attraction.

Known as the Beaubourg, after one of its bordering streets, the center's pop art architecture has touched off a flurry of openings of new galleries and renovated apartment buildings right in the middle of a Right Bank quarter whose architecture dates to the 16th and 17th centuries.

"These are the kind of people who used to choose to live in the Latin Quarter: Montparnasse or St. Germain des Pres," said one Les Halles-area student renter. "I for one hope the Les Halles hole never gets filled. Rents will undoubtedly soar and I may not be able to afford to live here anymore."



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## Fate of 2 Britons unknown

## El Salvador guerrillas free hostage

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, April 1 (AP) — Leftist guerrillas Saturday freed Japanese textile executive Takakazu Suzuki, kidnapped 114 days ago. Shortly after his release, Suzuki told a news conference at the Japanese Embassy he had been treated "kindly" by his abductors, members of the Armed Forces of

National Resistance (FARN). Suzuki, wearing a white shirt and beige slacks, appeared in good health.

## Demands Met

A guerrilla communique announcing his release said Suzuki was freed "after (his) company, Industrias Textiles de Centroamerica, and the Japanese gov-

ernment met our demands."

The guerrillas reportedly had demanded \$4 million in ransom, release of political prisoners and the broadcast of anti-government statements.

It was not immediately known whether all or part of the ransom had been paid. The government refused to negotiate with the kidnappers and would not release prisoners or allow the broadcast of

the guerrilla statement. But the manifesto was broadcast in neighboring Honduras and Costa Rica. "I have not been tortured or harassed, and was told two days ago I was going to be released," Suzuki said. He asked President Carlos Humberto Romero's government to respect human rights "in order to prevent further kidnappings."

"I am going to leave the country in a few hours, and probably won't return ever."

Suzuki, kidnapped last December, said that during his captivity he did not see the two British bankers still held by the guerrillas.

The guerrilla communique, distributed to news agencies in San Salvador, said the rebels had not reached an agreement with the British government concerning the two Britons, Ian Massie and Michael Chartterton, who were kidnapped Nov. 30.

## Fate Sealed

"Great Britain has shown itself to be arrogant, and didn't take our demands seriously. Therefore, the case is being closed today," the message said. It did not elaborate.

The guerrillas have said in the past the men would be killed if their demands were not met. It was not known what they were seeking for their release.

The guerrillas killed another kidnap victim, Ernesto Martin Liebes, two weeks ago. The battered body of the honorary Israeli consul was found stuffed in a car on a San Salvador street on March 21.

A caller who identified himself as a guerrilla spokesman said the rebels had killed the 72-year-old Salvadoran businessman, who was abducted Jan. 17.

## Race divides suburb

## Black youth innocent in U.S. police deaths

UPPER MARLBORO, Md., April 1 (AP) — In a verdict that one officer said would signal open season on police officers in suburban Washington, a jury here acquitted a 16-year-old black youth Saturday on charges of murdering two white police officers in their police station.

A jury of seven women and five men, including four blacks, found Terrence Johnson guilty of voluntary manslaughter in the shooting death of Prince Georges County Police Officer Albert Claggett and innocent-by-reason-of-insanity in the slaying of officer Brian Swart.

Johnson was acquitted by reason of insanity of five other charges, including attempted murder of a third officer, attempted escape, unlawfully carrying a handgun and two of three charges of using a handgun in the commission of a crime. He was convicted of one of the three handgun charges.

It marked the first time in 177 years that a Maryland jury had exonerated a capital murder suspect because of temporary insanity. If Johnson receives the maximum sentence on the manslaughter conviction, he will be eligible for parole in five years.

The verdict, given after 20 hours of deliberation, stunned the crowds of police officers around the courthouse, but was greeted by cheers from Johnson's supporters in the racially divided community.



MOODY IN MADRID: A pensive elderly man sits beneath a wall of election posters after Spain's first vote since the days of Gen. Francisco Franco. (AP photo)

## Despite disappointments

## U.S. power rising, Carter says

WASHINGTON, April 1 (R) — President Carter said in an interview released Saturday that U.S. influence around the world has increased in recent years. But he acknowledged that his government was disappointed with the change of regime in Iran, and said growing Soviet influence in neighboring Afghanistan was causing serious problems.

"We were disappointed, obviously, in the change in Iran," he told newspaper editors in an interview conducted Friday and released by the White House Saturday.

"But this was a matter that concerned the people themselves," he said. "We have no desire nor capability of perpetuating the Shah's government against the will of the Iranian people."

The Shah, a key ally of the U.S. in the Middle East, was forced into exile early this year.

Carter, answering charges that U.S. international influence has been weakened by recent developments in the Middle East and elsewhere, said American relations with a number of important countries, including India, China and Japan have improved.

"This is the first time in my memory, for instance, that we have had really a better relationship with India, Japan and China than has the Soviet Union," he said. "Egypt is a major new friend and ally of ours, formerly completely in the Soviet camp."

Carter also cited improved relations with Eastern European countries, Indonesia and the Philippines.

"Indonesia is now a very, excellent friend of ours," Carter said. "In the past this was not the case."

"I believe that our relationship with the Philippine government has improved recently. The ASEAN (Association of South-east Asian Nations) nations look upon us as a friend."

Carter also said the United

States was playing an influential role in Africa for the first time, and that it was trying to treat all the Latin American and Caribbean countries as individuals and equals, rather than from a position of dominance.

Earlier Saturday, Carter signed an executive order establishing a federal emergency management agency.

Carter personally unveiled the plan for the agency nine months ago.

The agency combines federal offices set up to deal with natural or nuclear disasters, and has the job of providing aid after terrorist attacks.

The president proposed the plan last June, saying it was designed to eliminate the complexity and confusion of fragmented programs scattered throughout the government.

The White House Press Office announced Saturday that Carter had signed the executive order.

## N.Y. duo releases hostages at market

NEW YORK, April 1 (AP) — Three gunmen, spotted by an off-duty officer as they attempted a robbery, held about 40 people hostage in a supermarket for four hours Saturday before they surrendered police said.

The handcuffed suspects were led from the Brooklyn supermarket about 10:20 p.m., following 90 minutes of talks with police hostage negotiating expert Capt. Frank Bolz.

Hostages, including men, women and children, followed the suspects and police out of the building. One hostage who was in the store with her 9-month-old child, described the gunmen as "very nice."

There were no injuries and no shots were fired. A mobile emergency room and 10 ambulances were on standby at the scene during the tense siege.

The suspects were not immediately identified.

An estimated 2,110 people had pressed behind police barricades to watch as Bolz conducted the negotiations inside the supermarket.

The supermarket is in a residential area in the East Flatbush section of Brooklyn, about 2.4 kilometers from mid-Manhattan.

According to several reports, the hostages were demanding the presence of two Spanish-speaking attorneys, an interpreter, removal of police from the area, a car and proof that reporters were present.

"They want a car in front right away. If they don't get it, they'll start hitting heads—please hurry," one hostage said in an interview with radio station WGBB.

Then men—one armed with a sawed-off shotgun and another armed with a pistol were robbing the Waldhaum Supermarket about 6:45 p.m. when an off-duty police officer entered the store.

Lt. John Horgan said the unidentified officer left the market and called for help. Police rushed to the scene sealed off the block and placed police on neighboring roofs.

## In Byelorussia

## 15,000 Soviets flee floods

LONDON, April 1 (R) — Over 15,000 people have been evacuated from their homes in southern Byelorussia because of heavy floods caused by melting snows, Moscow Radio has reported.

The radio, monitored in London Saturday, said in one area 44 settlements were cut off from the outside world and boats and air-

craft were being used to send in supplies.

Last week Kiev Radio reported major floods in northern Ukraine, which borders on Byelorussia.

"It said one river in the area, the River Pripyat, had risen to 3.7 meters (12 feet) above normal, its highest level since World War II.



MOSCOW WINTER: A Russian policeman in the Soviet capital is bundled against the cold as he monitors traffic. (AP photo)

## Boston study shows

## Lead lowers intelligence

BOSTON, April 1 (AP) — Small amounts of lead in the body can turn school children into frustrated, impulsive daydreamers, while higher levels of the poisonous metal seriously lower their intelligence, a study shows.

The doctors say smaller amounts of lead than previously thought can be dangerous to youngsters, and the more lead found in children's bodies, the more trouble they have paying attention in class.

A report on the research, conducted at Children's Hospital Medical Center in Boston, was published in Thursday's issue of the New England Journal of Medicine.

Previous studies have measured the amounts of lead in children's blood. The Boston doctors said this method is inaccurate, because lead may disappear from the bloodstream while it builds up in other organs.

Instead, they measured the amount of lead found in baby teeth in Somerville and other blue-collar cities near Boston.

They found the children with the highest levels of lead in their teeth scored far worse on intelligence tests than those with the least amount of lead. However, none of the children showed any detectable signs of lead poisoning.

Children take in lead primarily from eating chips of crumbling

lead-based paint, which was once widely used in houses.

Dr. Herbert Ceedleman, who directed the study, said it was still impossible to say how little an amount of lead is safe. "But it is my hunch that future studies will show the effects at lower levels. The more sensitive methods you use, the more you're going to find."

## Three elephants charge through Illinois hamlet

DECATUR, Ill., April 1 (AP) — Eight people were injured Saturday when three elephants stampeded at a circus performance and charged through a university fieldhouse, police said.

Authorities said the three small elephants, described as about six feet tall, were waiting to enter the fieldhouse for the final act when something startled them. They charged onto the floor out an exit on the other side and into the lobby.

There they pushed through the front doors and lumbered down the street with clowns, circus workers, police, customers and children running

after them.

The elephants split up and roamed 10 blocks through alleys, gardens and streets of residential areas for about an hour. One was tranquilized with a gun pellet, and two were captured with nets and ropes.

Three of the injured were aged 6 to 13, and a fourth was elephant trainer Dannie Pinson, who broke his collarbone while trying to capture one of the animals.

Two people were hospitalized. The others were treated and released.

About 4,000 people came to the Millikin University Fieldhouse.

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## Fatal disease in Balkans scrutinized by U.K. team

CARSHALTON, England, April 1 (AP) — British scientists are studying a deadly disease which has stricken 20,000 peasants along the Danube in Eastern Europe.

The disease seems to be linked to wet harvests. The afflicted villagers live in three Balkan countries, Romania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia. They suffer from a chronic illness affecting the kidneys which brings on renal failure and death within five years.

"There is no known cure. We suspect the cause is a poisonous fungus that grows on stored foodstuffs, especially after high rainfall in the two previous harvest years," said John Greig, a poison specialist.

He said his team is trying to isolate and identify the poison at the Toxicology Unit of the state-run Medical Research Council "in this south London suburb."

"It is one of 30 to 40 of our projects and we will understand more about microtoxins (tiny poisons) if we study what is dangerous to man," said the head of the unit, Dr. Tom Connors.

Connors said work on naturally occurring poisons led the UNA to persuade authorities to ban the import of moldy peanuts, to prevent the importation of disease.

"Once we have discovered the cause of this Balkan disease, we

may apply the study of other diseases," Connors said.

The Danube affliction is called Balkan nephropathy, from nephros, the Greek word for kidney, and there is no clear association with known kidney poisons.

"For some reason we don't yet know, it can affect the inhabitants of one village but not their neighbors," said Greig.

He said the disease usually strikes the 35 to 55 age group, and can afflict people who have moved from their native village. Symptoms include anemia, kidney and urinary tumors, skin discoloration and lassitude.

"Ingestion of a poison over a long period appears to be the reason," said Greig. "We have eliminated hereditary, infectious and allergic factors."

The Carshalton unit sent a scientist to collect samples of stored food in the three affected countries. He also correlated harvest rainfall figures.

"The fungus looks blue," said Greig. "It appears on cereals like maize, on vegetables, fruit, nuts and dried meat. We have not heard that farm animals are affected by it. The peasants pay no attention to the fungus. They brush it off and eat the food. Ten percent of all deaths in that region are caused by the disease, which was first reported in 1906."

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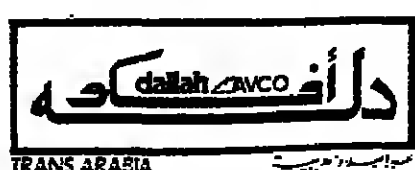
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## PAINFUL DECISION

The enormity of the decision to ostracize Egypt is equalled only by the audacity of Mr. Sadat's signature on a treaty anathema to the Arab nation.

Diplomatic ties with Egypt are to end within a month's time. Egypt has been suspended from the Arab League, and the League members who attended the Baghdad conference are committed to carrying that suspension to the Organization of African Unity, the nonaligned movement and the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

Economic, material and technical aid to Egypt has been suspended, a decision that will most likely produce havoc not only with Egypt but with several Arab states that have invested heavily in Egypt, including Saudi Arabia.

With some Arab diseases, fire is the only cure, and the flame of Baghdad was so hot that it put considerable strains on what remains of Arab unity. The result is bitter-sweet, at best. As Prince Saud Al-Faisal said afterwards: "My feelings are the feelings of any Arab citizen — satisfaction that there has been joint Arab action, but also grief that these resolutions should be aimed at such an important country as Egypt."

Certainly Mr. Sadat knew the risks. The Baghdad Summit in November made it clear that Egypt would be boycotted if he signed a separate peace with Israel. And the language of the approved resolutions also makes it clear that Mr. Sadat, as opposed to the people of Egypt, is the real target of the boycott. His role as self-appointed spokesman for the Arab nation has been utterly refuted; his role as the President of Egypt will now surely be re-examined by the Egyptian people when they realize that this peace holds no prospect of prosperity.

Does Mr. Sadat really believe that his American friends will cover his losses? Reports already peppering the American press indicate that the American people are angered at having to pay \$5 billion for a ceremony that has served to aggravate rather than end the conflicts of the Middle East. What will they say now, when Mr. Sadat tells them the note is up considerably?

The Arab ministers who met in Baghdad can be satisfied with their unanimity, but not with the job they were compelled to perform. It is not vengeance to ostracize Egypt, but it is a negative, and strong step. Egypt will unavoidably be hurt. Though the credit for that belongs with Mr. Sadat, the purgative effect on the entire Arab nation is going to be painful.

What is now necessary is a positive response from a similarly united Arab stand. If possible, bridges must be mended with Oman and Sudan before they too are completely ostracized. The Arab states that found it so painful and difficult to agree at Baghdad have an even tougher task ahead in finding a collective strategy for dealing with Israel and its backers. The sooner a unified, positive Arab strategy is devised, the better.

## NATO vs. Warsaw

By Sidney Weiland

VIENNA —

The NATO and Communist military alliances meet for the 200th time next week in a wearying negotiating marathon that has so far produced no results.

"It looks like we're standing still," says a Western diplomat who has attended almost all sessions since the Vienna conference on East-West force reductions started 5½ years ago.

Nobody is betting on a breakthrough on April 5 to mark the 200th plenary of the slowest, often dullest, least-headlined, longest-deadlocked diplomatic get-together of the detente era.

The 19 nations involved will ignore the double century, as they did the fifth anniversary of the conference last October. "We are here to achieve results, not to celebrate," a NATO official says.

"If you want a word to sum it up, the word is 'grinding,'" a Warsaw Pact negotiator suggests. NATO diplomats say nothing significant has happened since hopes for an agreement flared briefly last summer, then collapsed in angry rhetoric.

The conference has been deadlocked over disputed manpower figures almost since the days it started on Oct. 30, 1973, after five months of backstage discussion on rules and procedures.

NATO first proposed direct negotiations between the contending military alliances in 1968. The talks eventually began when U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger patched together a trade-off with Moscow.

In exchange for agreement to discuss force reductions, the West accepted a long-standing Soviet plan for a European security conference, which finally took place at summit level in Helsinki in 1975.

The U.S. and its allies wrested significant concessions on human rights from the Soviet bloc at Helsinki, but NATO has failed to budge the Communists in Vienna.

If a breakthrough comes — and all concerned are sure that eventually it will — the spark is likely to come from outside.

Both sides believe the Vienna conference will stay bogged down in arguments over manpower statistics until the two super-powers agree at a high level to give it a political push.

Diplomats say this could happen if President Jimmy Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev meet, perhaps this spring or summer, to sign a SALT-2 agreement that has also taken five years of negotiation so far.

The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, involving a cutback in U.S. and Soviet nuclear arsenals, have been given priority by both governments. The Vienna talks are concerned only with conventional forces and arms in a limited area, Central Europe.

Although both sides avoid any direct link, they agree that success in one set of negotiations would have an inevitable and healthy spinoff for the other.

"If Carter and Brezhnev meet and give the go-ahead, we will be able to come up with solutions. It's a matter now of political will," a veteran Vienna negotiator says.

While there have been no concrete results in Vienna, enough has been hammered out at weekly plenaries and dozens of informal meetings to make an agreement outline discernible. But the big political issues remain.

For the West, the key question is data — just how many ground force troops are deployed by the seven-nation Warsaw Pact in East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Poland?

NATO claims the 805,000 total admitted by the Communist alliance has been understated by at least 150,000 men, ruling out any agreement which, in the conference's jargon, might "contractualize" Warsaw Pact superiority.

The NATO figures are rejected by the Communists, who say they are either false or inflated by inclusion of non-combat personnel such as construction troops who the Warsaw Pact says should not be counted.

"There is no way out of the data quagmire," a Warsaw Pact ambassador says.

The 12 NATO delegations say the logjam could be broken if the Communists provide detailed figures for smaller units, rather than the large formation tallies traded so far.

According to NATO intelligence estimates, a more refined breakdown would show that the "missing" 150,000 men or more are serving in specific Soviet and Polish army units.

Agreement, already exists in principle for each alliance to cut back to a "common ceiling," each of 700,000 ground troops, with cuts to be made by the U.S. and Soviet armies.

But the West says it is pointless and potentially dangerous on security grounds to begin a reduction process before agreement is reached on existing force levels.

In a major concession that was officially labelled significant by the West, the Warsaw Pact last summer for the first time agreed to make bigger cuts than NATO — offering to withdraw 105,000 troops, including 30,000 Soviet soldiers, in exchange for a first-phase NATO cutback of 91,000, including 14,000 Americans.

NATO, which has called for a 69,000-man cutback by the Soviet Union in the first phase, says the Communist offer would still leave the Warsaw Pact with a big manpower advantage.

For the Communists, the problem issue is West Germany, which fields NATO's largest single army in central Europe — about 340,000 out of a Western alliance total of about 790,000 men.

Warsaw Pact negotiators concede their thinking is still highly colored 34 years after World War Two, by the perceived menace of "German militarism." They say it is the Kremlin's aim to keep West Germany's armed potential within strictly controlled limits.

For this reason, the Warsaw Pact has pushed for national limits for all armies stationed in the potentially combustible Central European zone. NATO, holding out for collective alliance-wide ceilings, sees this as a bid to curb the West's freedom of action.

Under Communist proposals, West Germany would be barred from ever again rising above its present 340,000-man total — even if other NATO countries make unilateral cuts. This, says NATO, could threaten the West's integrated defense effort.

The West has pledged "significant" cuts by Britain, Belgium, Canada, West Germany, Holland and Luxembourg as well as the U.S. to match Soviet, Czechoslovak, East German and Polish reductions, but has rejected individual national ceilings. — (R)



## Eschel Rhoodie's road to ruin

Editor's Note: British TV journalist David Dimbleby obtained an exclusive interview for the BBC with Dr. Eschel Rhoodie, the man behind revelations of South Africa's "Muldergate" scandal. In this article Dimbleby describes how he tracked down Rhoodie in his secret hideout in Europe and speculates on the pressures preventing him from telling all he knows.

By David Dimbleby

LONDON —

"Mr. Dimbleby," boomed the hall porter in a voice that could be heard half way across the lobby, "do you still wish to be incognito?"

Not for the first time, the ludicrousness of our position was brought home. For weeks we had been covering our tracks as carefully as Eschel Rhoodie himself, moving from hotel to hotel at his request, leaving cryptic messages, talking to each other in a code that became so complicated we soon gave up trying to understand it. "Yes," I said, slipping him another crisp note, "strictly incognito," and hoping I was unobserved I sidled to the lift.

We wondered if Rhoodie would really turn up. Punctilious as he had always been about returning telephone calls, his physical location was apt to be uncertain, and it seemed improbable, after so many conversations about fees, that he was prepared to talk to us for nothing.

Promptly at two o'clock he walked into the room. Immaculate, untanned, smiling, crocodile briefcase, Cardin suit, Gucci shoes. Rhoodie just as he had always seemed, perhaps a little tired, but otherwise with the air of a man with no cares in the world.

In a way this very sophistication was his undoing. "In retrospect I should have had a dozen clerks covering my back, but there was an enormous job to do and if I had gone out into the field thinking at every step, do I have enough paper work to cover me, do I have enough signatures, I would have been a super clerk and we would have achieved nothing, and that was not why I was appointed."

That in essence is his answer to the various charges of fraud and theft in the use of the secret fund of the South African Government Information Department. He admits it was all irregular, and the accountability was rather lax, but denies any wrongdoing.

The details of his way of life that have emerged so far suggests that it offered every opportunity for misappropriation of public money, had he wanted to take it. First class air fares, first class hotels, back and forth across the world at whim, three companies acting as a front for his department, Swiss bank accounts, cash payments to sympathizers, everything covered up so that no one except the few in the know would be able to trace the secret projects.

All that he admits and reveals in, not, he says, because he likes luxury, but because it was the only way of putting South Africa's case across in a hostile world. If he cut a few corners, it was in the interests of South Africa, and it is only "small-minded accountants" who made a fuss.

The truth of his defense against the charges of misappropriation could only be tested in court, and from the start it seemed unlikely that the case would ever come to trial. In his defense he would have had to call witnesses and talk about the secret projects publicly, something which the South African government would surely have done anything to avoid.

Rhodes says that he was told by the Erasmus Commission, investigating the irregularities, that he was free to leave South Africa. Whether this is so or not, from the moment he left the trouble began. His assets were frozen, his house searched, his passport withdrawn.

In the circumstances it was the least a Nationalist government with a reputation, even among its harshest critics, for personal probity, could do. But Rhoadie reacted fiercely to what he saw as an attempt not just to clear up the charges of misuse of public money but to pin on him and former Information Minister Conie Mulder the full responsibility for the secret projects, or at least any secret project which became public.

(Mulder, too, has reacted. Last week he broke his silence with his own accusation that President John Vorster — then prime minister — and Finance Minister Owen Horwood knew of the secret programs.)

But even as Rhoadie threatened to talk about everything he knew and disclose documents from safes in Europe to prove his

case, he appeared still to be negotiating, albeit indirectly with the South African authorities.

Throughout the three weeks we were talking to him about what he might say, and how he could substantiate it, the information was mysteriously leaking back to South Africa.

David Harrison, the BBC producer who had met Rhoadie on many occasions negotiating our film series on the Afrikaners, "The White Tribe," and Mike Duffield, our researcher, were waiting impatiently one Friday evening for Rhoadie to return with the proof of the allegations he had been making. Instead they were told, by an apologetic Rhoadie, that the lock on the bank's safe deposit had jammed, and the documents would not be available until Monday morning.

By the Monday, however, General Hendrik van den Bergh, the former head of BOSS (the Bureau of State Security), arrived in Paris with Josias van Zyl, supposedly a millionaire Johannesburg businessman, and a deal was done. Rhoadie was to hand over all his tapes and documents and promise not to disclose the secret projects.

In return van Zyl was to offer him a business consultancy which would secure his financial future. Rhoadie had been asking £100,000 (\$200,000) to disclose his information, though this had already been halved by the time the negotiations were broken off.

But what really happened? As in everything else about this murky affair it can be no more than informed speculation, but it seems that there were a number of pressures on Rhoadie. For one thing he seems to know too much for his own good. He had been entrusted, he said in our interview, "with some of the most important and sensitive secrets that South Africa ever had, secrets that I don't even want to hint at."

It has been suggested that these could be to do with the relationship between South Africa and Israel, with arms deals, and the nuclear capability that South Africa is widely thought to have obtained. If he does know anything about these secrets, and if anyone had supposed he was foolishly enough to consider talking about them, he would have risked becoming a target not only for South African but for Israeli hit men.

He had therefore at an early stage to make clear what the secrets he was proposing to reveal were.

In his words, "documentation summarizing all the secret projects over the past five years, including the current projects, code numbers, code names, the file numbers, the amounts of money spent, names of people, the summary of the projects, who received what, the people who were directly involved in the field."

All this would be acutely embarrassing to the South African government, but not enough to warrant his removal.

But the threat to reveal these secrets brought van den Bergh to Paris to do a deal. Whether it was on behalf of the South African government, or the secret Broederbond, or some other group of public-spirited Afrikaners is immaterial, because it worked. From Rhoadie's own behavior after the meeting it would appear to have been an offer he felt unable to refuse, threats on the one hand, money on the other.

It was quite clear to us that he was no longer prepared to show us the documents he claimed to have, and for the first time was no longer interested in the money. Instead he agreed to go ahead with an interview, talking about the projects in only the most general terms, and apparently intended primarily as an attack on Vorster and Prime Minister P.W. Botha.

At the same time he released the photostat of a photostat of a document apparently signed by the present Finance Minister Horwood, sanctioning secret projects that Rhoadie says he knew all about, but has now chosen to forget.

The decision of an accountant many months ago to query Rhoadie's expenditure has had consequences he could never have foreseen. Rhoadie himself is ruined. No longer the taste of power, the pleasure of manipulating the "opinion-formers," the satisfaction of watching decisions unexpectedly made in South Africa's favor, even elections won, and seeing in it all his department's hand at work.

Instead his projects are in ruins, some of them revealed and so made harmless, others likely to come under such suspicion they will be ineffective, or have to be abandoned altogether. (OFNS)

## saudi press review

"The resolutions of the Arab foreign ministers conference were designed to hit back at President Sadat who had hurt the Arabs and offended their supreme causes," according to "Al-Jazirah".

"They were a severe lesson that he deserved for his crime against the Arab people," the paper added. "He should bear the full consequences and implications of the resolutions at all levels."

"President Sadat may continue flouting Arab public opinion, relying on his newly found friend and ally (Israel), but he should realize that the Arab world is no longer the sixth economic power that emerged from the October war of 1973. "It now forms the world's third economic bloc on account of its immense influence on the course of international events. Consequently, the Arabs can turn their resolutions from a purely Arab decision to an international one and isolate the Sadat regime not only from the Arabs but from

the rest of the world as well."

The paper affirmed that the resolutions were not directed against the Egyptian people "who will always be loved and respected for their courage against the enemy. In consideration of this sympathy for the Egyptian people, Saudi Arabia was careful not to cause them hardship by the Baghdad resolutions. And it was a mark of Saudi wisdom and Arab response to it that the conference succeeded at all during one of the gravest situations faced by the Arab world.

While hailing the resolutions of the Baghdad foreign ministers' conference, "Al-Madina" said that there is another issue "which is even more momentous" that the Arab leaders should attend to.

It referred to a "certain Arab leader" who is flouting some of the basic tenets of Islam.

Without naming the leader, the paper said that he is calling for

doing away with the prophet's traditions—the Hadith—and giving up fasting "which is one of the fundamental precepts of our religion."

"What have the Arabs done in this regard?" the paper inquired. It urged Arab and Muslim leaders to speak out against this "deplorable behavior."

"They should in no way take an idle attitude towards flouting religion and Arab will."

"It is agonizing to see the Arab states pass resolutions against Egypt but the resolutions are necessary precautions against the effects of the Egyptian peace treaty with Israel," according to "Al-Bilad".

"They were taken amidst an agonizing re- appraisal of the situation in the Arab world following the treaty. And there was profound awareness that they were not so much directed against the Egyptian people as much as

against Israel's attempt to subdue the Arab will."

The paper said "it is saddening to note the conduct of the Egyptian regime," and urged the Arab states to stand by the Egyptian people "in their predicament so that they may remain an integral part of the Arab world and a partner in the struggle against the enemy."

"By taking a stable political line in Arab politics, Saudi Arabia has succeeded in striking a balance between the various attitudes at the Baghdad conference. The result was a resolution to serve all Arab interests," according to "Olaq".

"In spite of this success, Saudi Arabia was far from elated with the isolation of Egypt on account of the latter's immense role in the Arab world. In any case, it is the Saudi line that aimed at serving higher Arab interests that will make joint action more effective in preserving unity."

"One of the more exciting developments in any government agency in this country is the decision to go ahead with building an entirely new city to replace the existing city of Jizan," according to "Al-Madina".

The decision was taken recently to build the city in a vast area of the desert after tests had shown that the soil beneath the present one was too weak to support it.

"The plan envisages building some 15,000 houses. Consequently it is imperative that it should not be left to government red tape to carry it out lest it take over 50 years to accomplish," the writer said. "Those in charge of planning should take into serious consideration the council of ministers' decree to grant special priority and attention to the town planning of Jizan so that work may be carried out quickly and adequately."



HOUSE TO LET: Don't try to find out how much, you'll be shocked — Al-Madina



هكذا من الأصل

## The Arab contribution to the Space Shuttle program

By Bob Lebling  
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Next year a delta-winged spacecraft the size of a DC-9 jetliner will be boosted into earth orbit from Cape Canaveral, Florida, ushering in a dramatic new era in space transportation.

The spacecraft — now in the testing phase — is the first American Space Shuttle, a reusable, manned vehicle capable of being launched into orbit hundreds of times and returning to earth under its own power, landing like a jet plane.

The Space Shuttle will be used for placing satellites into orbit, conducting in-space repairs to satellites already circling the globe and carrying out an array of scientific experiments.

Some of those first space experiments will be conceived, designed and engineered by Arabs.

Already Egypt and Qatar have reserved space aboard the Shuttle for payloads containing scientific experiments to be carried out in earth orbit. It is hoped that Saudi Arabia and other Arab states will decide to take part as well.

The Arab involvement in the Space Shuttle — a pioneering program that may someday make jaunts into outer space as commonplace as jet flights across the Atlantic or Mediterranean — is the brainchild of Dr. Farouk El-Baz, an Arab American space scientist who serves as research director at the Washington-based Center for Earth and Planetary Studies of the Smithsonian Institution's Air and Space Museum.

El-Baz, an Egyptian-born geologist who played a key role in the Apollo moon landings and the American-Soviet joint orbital mission in 1975, now also serves as advisor on scientific matters to Egypt's President Anwar Sadat.

Anxious to see the Arabs make a major contribution to the future of space research, El-Baz has been approaching Arab governments about the possibility of their participating in the Space Shuttle's "Getaway" program — a plan which allows individuals, companies and foreign countries to reserve left-over space aboard Shuttle missions for scientific research and development purposes.

El-Baz sees Arab involvement in the "Getaway" program as a first step towards a greater public awareness in the Arab world of the potential benefits of intensified space research.

He seeks to kindle the imaginations of Arab students, scientists, officials and laymen alike, and thus help generate a cadre of Arab specialists trained in all facets of space science.

NASA (the National Aeronautics and Space Administration) needs input from foreign students and scientists whose vision is not limited by the usual constraints of how much a project will cost or whether it is technically feasible at the present time, El-Baz said in an interview. "I would like to see much of this foreign input come from the Arab world."

El-Baz has found a way to generate Arab ideas for future space research projects — through the Space Shuttle "Getaway" program.

NASA expects to make some 560 Shuttle flights between 1980 and 1992. To cover the operating costs for these flights — estimated to reach \$10 billion over the 13-years period — NASA will charge about \$20 million per flight "to those who can afford it," El-Baz said.

"The major part of this expense will be covered by U.S. government agencies and private firms that need to send satellites into space," he said, "for example, for defense or communications purposes."

To make effective use of left-over space on some of the Shuttle missions, NASA has devised the small self-contained payload program, offering "Getaway Specials" at cut-rate prices.

Individuals, firms and foreign governments can now reserve — on a space-available and first-come by first-served basis — spaces for payloads of between 60 and 200 pounds at an average rate of \$50 per pound.

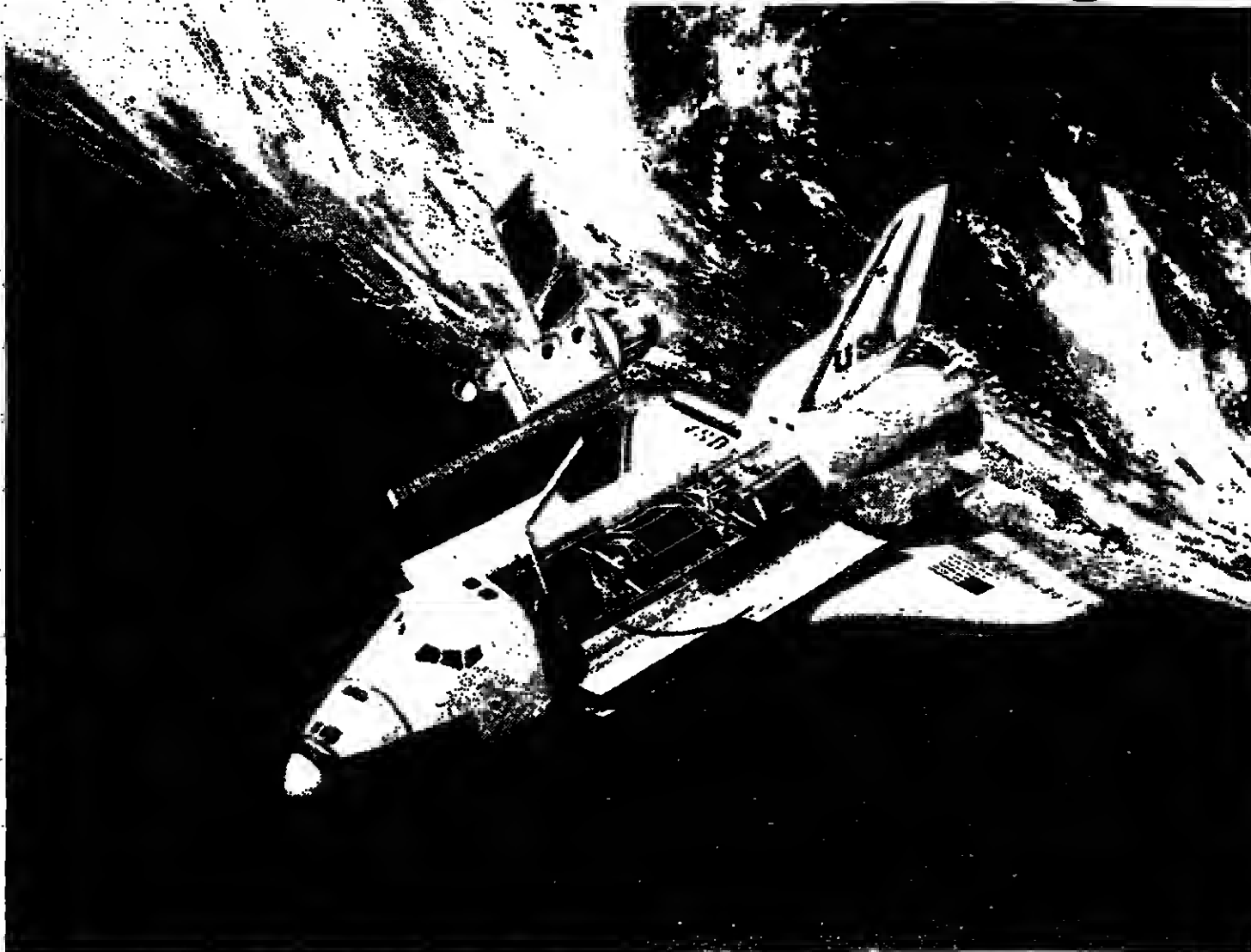
Customers provide their own payloads — which can be any kind of scientific experiment, provided it does not require additional Space Shuttle services, such as electrical power or development in space.

Each payload reservation costs between \$3,000 and \$10,000, depending on the size and weight of the experiment, and requires a downpayment of \$500.

El-Baz went to President Sadat with a proposal that Egypt reserve a number of these payload spaces.

"When I informed President Sadat of the availability of the space, he immediately accepted my recommendation," the geologist said. "He was very enthusiastic about the program, and its prospects for stimulating Egyptian scientific progress."

Last July, Egypt reserved four spaces to be used in four suc-



Placing satellites in orbit, as shown in this painting, will be one of the Shuttle's missions

sive years, probably beginning in 1981.

"To get the payload for these," El-Baz said, "the president has announced the Sadat Prize for Space Research. Egyptian nationals at home and abroad are eligible to compete for the prize. After

evaluating the submitted proposals for the space experiment — which we expect will come mostly from students — one will be selected for the prize."

The winning proposal will be translated into a space-born experiment, designed and

engineered by Egyptians with advice from NASA experts. The Egyptian government will bear the costs.

The prize winner will also be flown to the United States to visit NASA research centers and witness a Space Shuttle launch.

Egypt's purchase of payload space marked the first foreign educational use of the "Getaway" program.

"The competition for the Sadat Prize is expected to produce many original ideas," El-Baz said. "It is also expected to stimulate the imagination of youngsters in Egypt, and give them the feeling of participation in one of the most advanced technological programs of this century."

El-Baz was also instrumental in convincing the government of Qatar to reserve one payload space on a future Shuttle mission.

"Qatar will also sponsor a competition to get ideas for its space experiment," he said. "They will be offering the Emir Khalifa Prize."

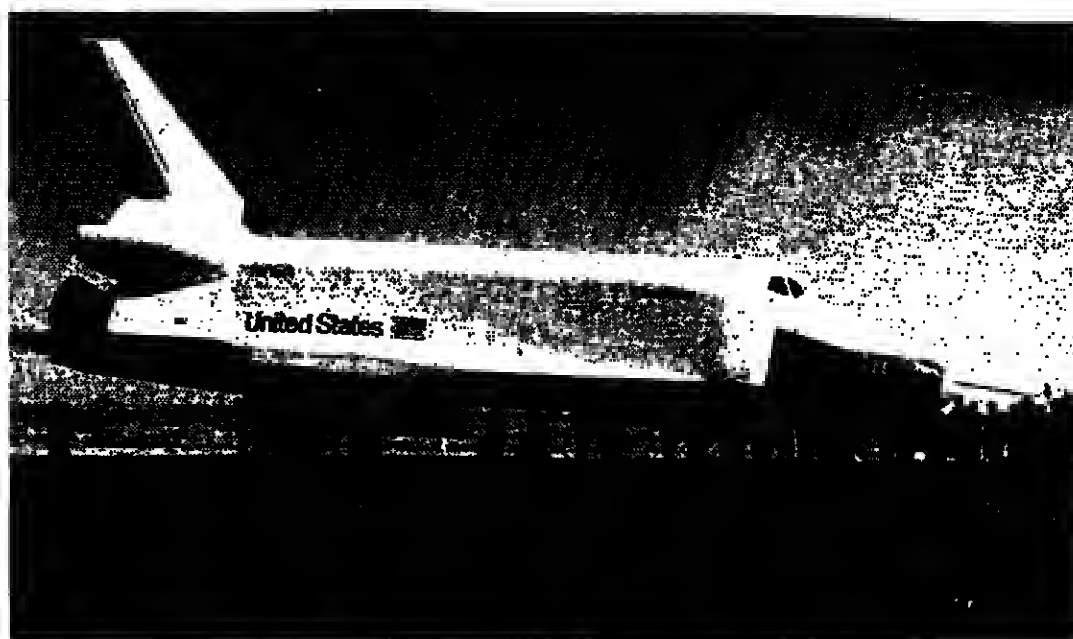
El-Baz told "Arab News" he was anxious to see other Arab states participate in "Getaway" program.

The scientist said he hoped to approach Saudi officials on the subject in the near future.

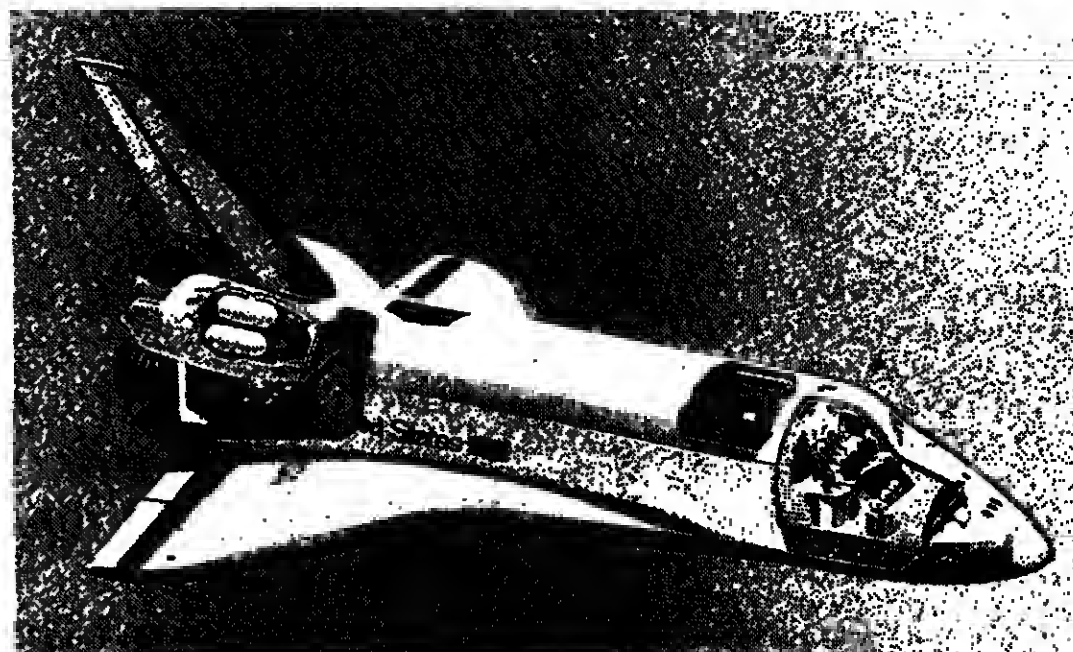
"Perhaps the King Faisal Foundation would be the appropriate vehicle for Saudi participation," he said.

"The point is to give encouragement to Arab students around the world, to stimulate their imaginations in the fields of science and enable them to contribute to the great adventure that lies ahead," El-Baz said.

Eventually the space Shuttle, or a variation of it, will be used to assemble a permanent space station in earth orbit, a base where



The Space Shuttle "Enterprise" displayed in California



A cut-away view of the Space Shuttle's engines and crew area

## Shuttle operations explained

By Dr. Farouk El-Baz  
Special to Arab News

WASHINGTON — The Space Shuttle is the major new program of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). It is scheduled to start Operational Flight Test missions in the fall of 1979. Following these, the Space Shuttle will be considered operational and will be termed the Space Transportation System.

The Shuttle will be launched by two detachable solid fuel booster rockets. When these are expended, they will be jettisoned and recovered for subsequent reuse. The Shuttle will then be boosted into Earth orbit using its own engine and liquid fuel from a large external tank. When the proper orbit has been obtained, the tank will be jettisoned to burn in the atmosphere upon re-entry. The Orbiter vehicle will then perform its assigned missions in space and will eventually return to land as an aircraft. The principal advantage of the Shuttle is that its major component, the Orbiter vehicle, is recovered and reused. It is anticipated that eventually there will be a total of four vehicles and between 50 and 30 missions will be flown each year.

The reusable Shuttle Orbiter has already made several highly successful test flights. The Orbiter, rockets and tank will be launched from the Kennedy Space Center at Cape Canaveral, Florida, with nearly 6.5 million pounds of thrust.

After reaching Earth orbit, the Shuttle Orbiter will remain anywhere from a week to a month depending on the mission and its objectives. NASA plans to use this vehicle as the workhorse of the future space program, that is, to take in its payload bay numerous satellites at one time and deliver each one to a proper orbit. In addition, the Orbiter will carry scientific equipment and probably also scientists to run their experiments in space.

The Shuttle will operate in two different modes. In the sortie mode, experiments will be mounted in the Orbiter cargo bay, operated for the mission duration, and then returned to Earth. The cargo bay is 18.3 meters long and 4.6 meters in diameter and can carry a maximum of 30,000 kg payload. The payload will consist of a combination of pressurized modules in which crew members can work in a shirt-sleeve atmosphere and a number of external pallet modules on which experiments can be mounted.

In the second mode of operation the Shuttle will be employed to carry individual spacecraft into space, to place them in appropriate orbit, and to service them on demand. A Remote Manipulator System will extract the payload from the cargo bay and release it into its own orbit. Subsequently, the Shuttle Orbiter can rendezvous with a free-flying satellite, and retrieve it to the cargo bay where it can be serviced, or else returned to Earth for major refurbishment.



Dr. Farouk El-Baz

teams of scientists can conduct prolonged studies of the earth and the universe beyond.

"The Shuttle offers us the opportunity to greatly expand our knowledge of earth weather patterns, geological conditions, oceanography and the like," El-Baz said. "At the same time, it will help us learn more about the

vast universe in which we live."

El-Baz sees the space research competitions in Egypt and Qatar — and later other Arab countries — as a solid first step in fostering Arab interest and participation in the space sciences.

"Even the losers of the contests will be winners," he said. "We'll be sending them books and other

materials to encourage their interest in space science."

El-Baz's hope is that many of the participants will be spurred to higher studies and eventual careers in the field.

"These youngsters — and their countries — have much to gain from all this," he said.

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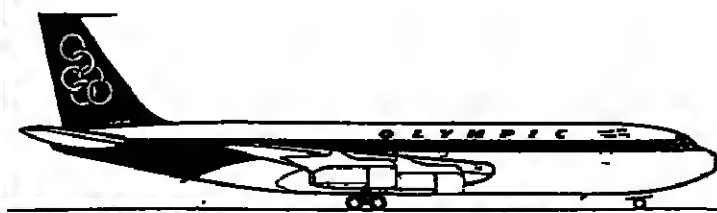
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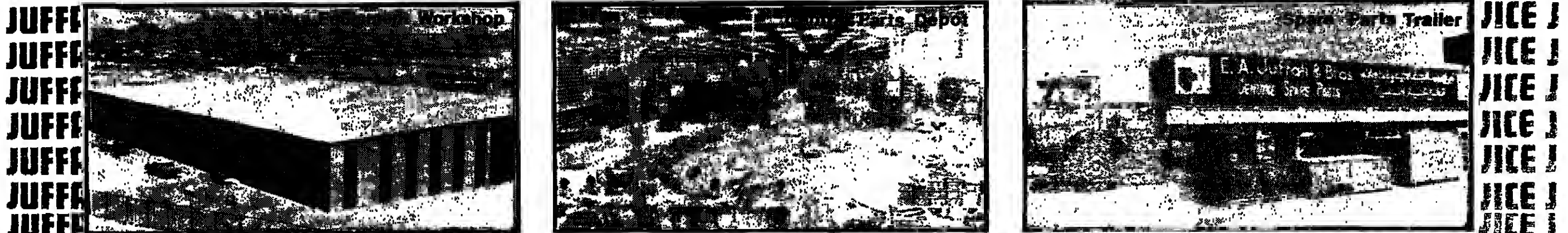
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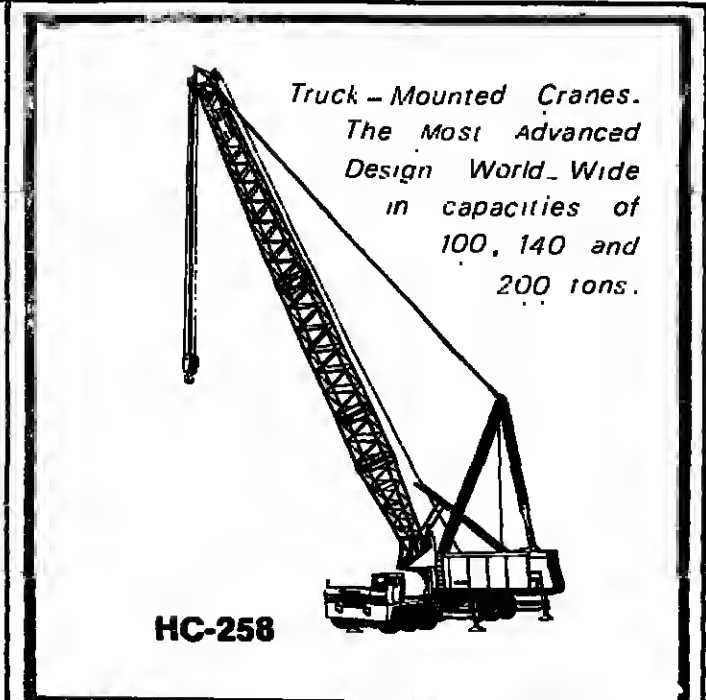
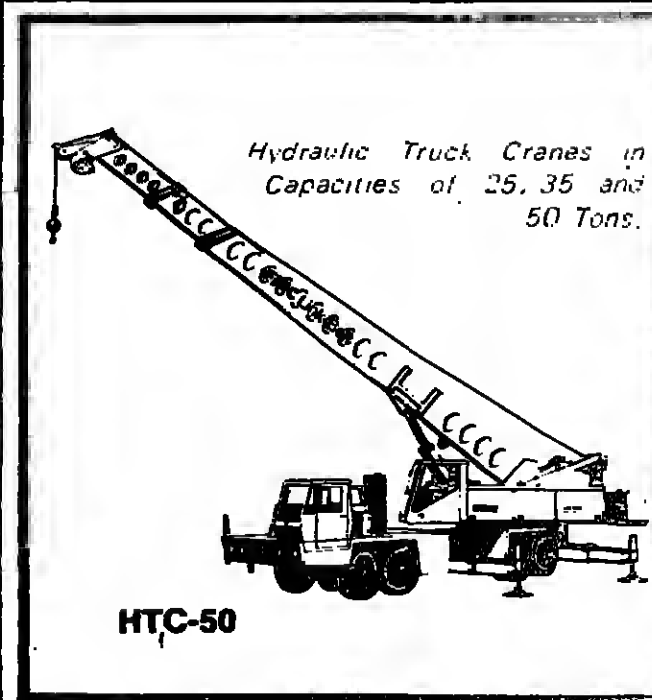
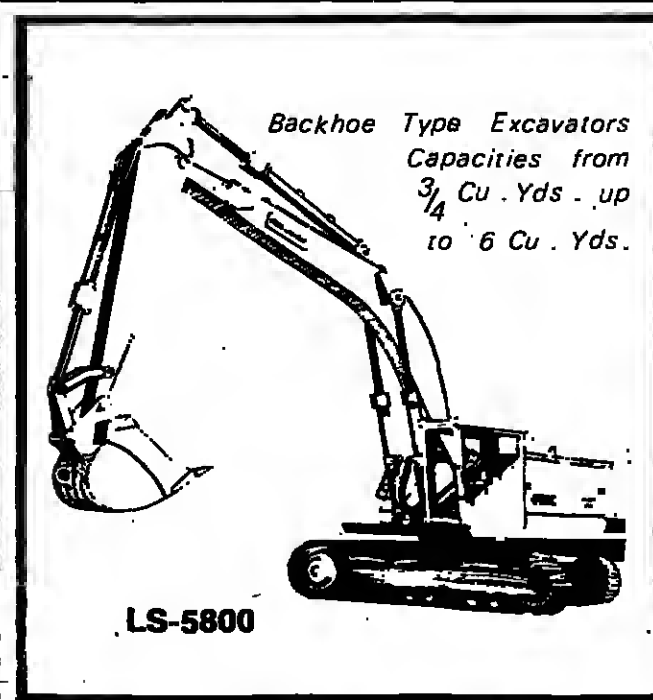
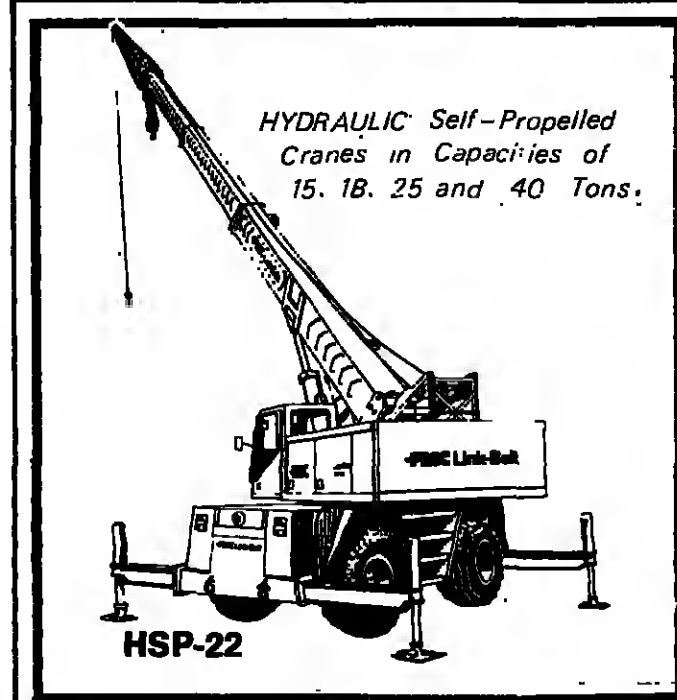
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## Solar energy could help poor, conference says

VARESE, Italy April 1 (R) — The sun's heat could help bridge the gap between rich and poor countries, according to an international conference on solar energy in this small Italian town.

The conference showed that solar energy is one of the most promising energy options for the developing world, Dr. G. Schuster of the European Economic Community (EEC) research center Friday.

Solar energy was not only a means to promote energy self-sufficiency but could also improve the living conditions of hundreds of millions of poor people in rural areas, he added.

Bui delegates from 60 African, Asian and Latin American countries at the EEC-sponsored conference, which ended Thursday, ensured that its final document acknowledged their countries should also share in the development of solar technology.

The conference discussed the building of solar heating systems, cookers, crop dryers and water pumps — equipment which can often be built with the minimum of material and know-how.

Solar cookers, needing no fuel, could also help preserve valuable timber in rural areas which have often suffered from rapid deforestation.

Though the benefits of solar energy systems were generally applauded, delegates disagreed over the efforts by industrialized countries to sell expensive and often still experimental equipment to the poorer countries.

"Solar energy equipment should be manufactured locally, since, in addition to providing employment, such equipment can be more easily erected, regularly maintained and repaired," the conference document urged.

Schuster said the new drive to help developing nations with solar energy should not fall into the trap of many aid projects which provided advanced equipment without the accompanying training in how to use or maintain it.

The conclusions of the congress will be presented to the United Nations conference on science and technology for development in Vienna in August.

## New York tugboat strike likely after talks fail

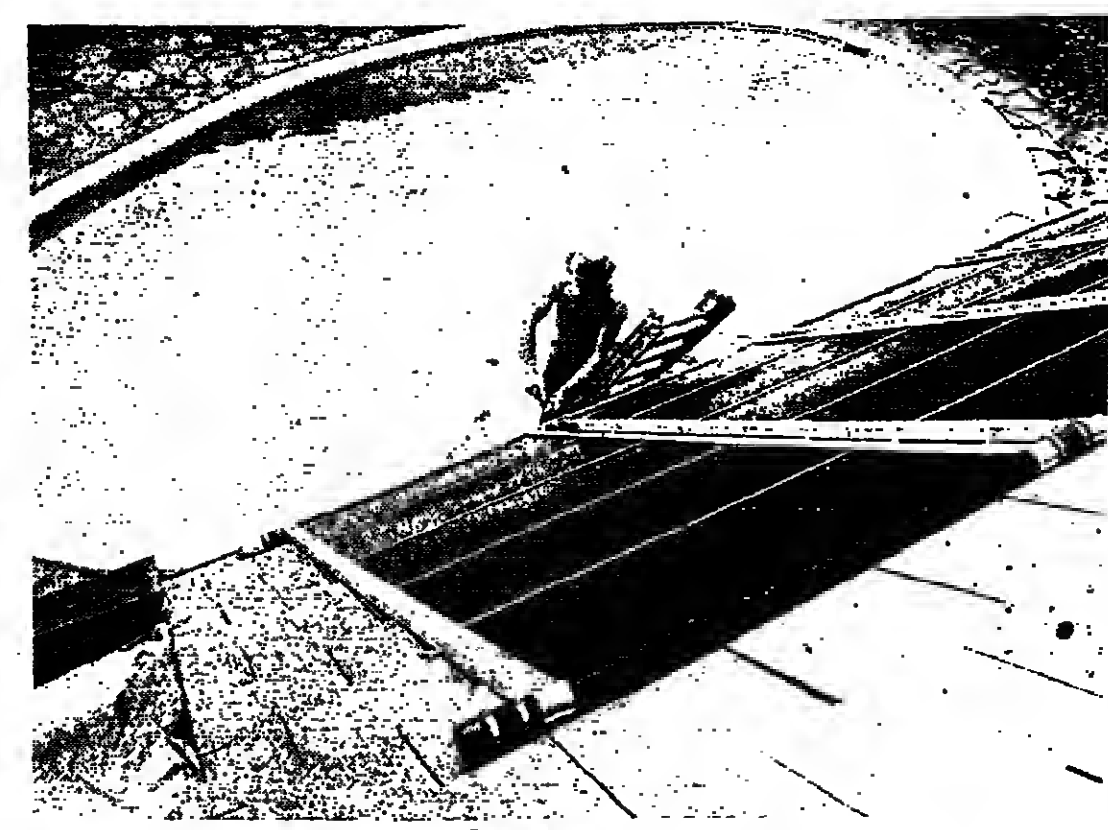
NEW YORK, April 1 (AP) — Some 2,800 tugboat crewmen working on the New York-New Jersey waterfront appeared headed for a strike Sunday following the collapse of negotiations.

The crewmen were to meet Sunday to vote on strike action but some tugboat captains said they would stop work at 12:01 a.m. at the expiration of their contract with the Marine Towing and Transportation Employers Association.

A strike would prevent most large ocean-going ships from tying up in New York-New Jersey waters.

Talks between the association and the crewmen broke down Friday over "economics and the scope of the collective bargaining agreement," according to association lawyer Peter Lambros.

Wages currently range from \$8.32 an hour for deckhands to \$11.19 for captains aboard the vessels, which include tugs, lighters, jet-propelled barges and other craft.



Solar panels

## Kremlin permits small-scale private ventures to thrive

MOSCOW, April 1 (AP) — Encouraged by the success of small-scale private agriculture, the Soviet government is cautiously allowing small private enterprises to provide some much-needed consumer services.

The modest compromise with Communist ideals is one attempt to satisfy consumers, who are complaining more loudly about the inconveniences of their lives.

Like the "private plots" which provide nearly one-third of the country's fruits and vegetables on 4 per cent of its arable land, the non-Communist cottage industries are seen as a temporary measure.

But they are a measure that is sorely needed.

Tangled in an ever-more-complicated planned economy, consumer services are among the most striking deficiencies in everyday Soviet life.

People complain that they cannot buy many of the little-noticed items that add up to a comfortable standard of living — eyeglass frames, spoons of thread, cotton socks, nails, eyeshadow — and that they cannot get their watches, shoes, apartments or cars repaired.

According to the 1970 census, the last from which statistics are available, 0.1 per cent of all gainfully employed people, or about 120,000, worked for themselves and not for the state.

These included some dentists, artists, music and language teachers, auto mechanics, home-appliances repairmen and the like.

They did not include those engaged unofficially in the multi-million-ruble trade on the black market that makes up the bulk of private enterprise in the Soviet Union.

This illegal traffic in manufacturing and sales ranges from young speculators in jeans and rock records to a thriving trade in hard-to-find books to moonlighting construction brigades to huge open marketplaces where everything from cosmetics to car-buretors is sold.

In order to open the same enterprise legally, a tailor or craftsman must obtain a government license, pay a small tax, and avoid illegal "speculations," or big money-making, a crime with penalties ranging up to death.

New wording in the year-old fourth Soviet constitution opens the door to expanded trade by small private enterprises — though analysts here emphasize that they do not see this as a modification of Soviet ideology, but as a stopgap measure.

## Teamsters' strike nears as talks with industry continue

WASHINGTON, April 1 (AP) — As a possible midnight strike approached, the Teamsters Union of Truck Drivers and the U.S. trucking industry struggled Saturday to settle on a new contract.

Sources close to the talks estimated a tentative wage and fringe benefit agreement reached Friday would boost labor costs 29 per cent over three years, nearly 10 per cent a year.

The tentative economic settlement angered some of President Jimmy Carter's inflation advisers who Wednesday had made a major concession to the giant union so that the teamsters would comply with the 7 per cent annual wage guideline.

The Carter administration had made the teamster negotiations a key test of his guidelines program, and the president himself said Friday that the talks are "a very important test case" for the guidelines.

Several sources expressed confidence Saturday that the two sides would come to terms before midnight (1500 GMT Sunday), when the current contract covering 300,000 workers was to expire.

As the deadline drew near, there were increasing indications the union would extend the old contract rather than order a walk-out if agreement were not reached.

Few truckers work Sunday, with about 70 to 85 per cent off until Monday according to industry figures.

Although virtually all key economic issues were resolved, the two parties were haggling Saturday over some two dozen other contract issues.

A typical worker covered by the contract now receives fringe benefits worth \$2.90 an hour.

## Kuwait raises crude oil prices

KUWAIT, April 1 (R) — Kuwait Sunday increased the price of its oil by almost nine per cent in conformity with a decision by members of OPEC in Geneva on Tuesday, Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Abdul Aziz Hussein said.

The OPEC meeting decided to advance to April 1 the price level due to come into force six months later — \$14.542 for a barrel of standard OPEC crude.

## Carter says Americans honored price guidelines

WASHINGTON, April 1 (R) — President Jimmy Carter says Americans have complied very well with his voluntary price guidelines.

In an interview released Saturday, the president said, "I think in general the American working people, organized labor, organizations and others, have complied very well."

The major corporations, which are the first ones that we have monitored because of a very limited staff so far as I know, have complied with our price guidelines," he said.

He added the government would now extend its price monitoring to middle and smaller companies which might not have felt that the guidelines applied to them.

Carter said he would make a statement next week on the need to reduce dependence on foreign oil.

He added he had not made a decision yet on whether to run for re-election in 1980. But he said he thought he had done a good job in restoring integrity and openness to American government.

## Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Directorate of Civil Aviation	Drilling of artesian wells at Qassim airport	500	April 7
Directorate General of Meteorology	Constructing of a Pollution Plant in Jubail	3	1000 April 28
Directorate General of Telegraph and Telex, Jeddah	Fencing of the transmission station in Jeddah	1	100 April 24
Directorate of Education, Taif	Repairs to Al-Mansouriah School in Turabah	2/99	150 April 3
Capital's Model Institute	Constructing of an educational park for children	2	3200 April 14
Directorate of the National Guard	Constructing of 15 sunshades for vehicles in Riyadh	8/98/99	2000 April 2
Directorate General of Municipal and Rural Affairs, Southern Province	Temporary asphalted in Khamis Meshait	600	April 1



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CHANGES PAST 24 HRS.					DATE: 4.S.1399 / 1.4.1979	
					TIME: 0700 HRS.	
Vessels	Name of the Ship	Agent	Type of cargo	Arrival Date		
Berth No.						
2	SILVER WAVES	U.E.P.	PIPES	1.4.79		
3	IBN KHALILAN	KANOO	GENERAL	31.3.79		
4	PING CHAU	U.E.P.	GENCOINTS	31.3.79		
5	WAKATAKE MARU	ALIREZA	PLANTS/CONTS	31.3.79		
7	ARYA MAN	A.E.T.	GENERAL	29.3.79		
8	AESEAN PROSPERITY	ORRI	GEN/FROZEN	31.3.79		
9	AL FUJAIRAH	KANOO	STEEL/GENERAL	31.3.79		
11	NOOR JEHAN	ALIREZA	PASSENGERS	1.4.79		
12	ASIA PALHO	GULF	GENERAL	1.4.79		
13	WAKANAMI MARU	ALIREZA	GENERAL/CONTS	30.3.79		
14	STRATHMUIR	KANOO	GENERAL	31.3.79		
16	TAIKO	BARBER	GENERAL	31.3.79		
17	OTHORI	AL SAADA	GEN/STEEL/CEMENT	29.3.79		
18	MOLUCCA SEA	GULF	C. CEMENT IN BAGS	30.3.79		
19	K.A.P.E. TANIROS	GOSABI	C. CEMENT IN BAGS	1.4.79		
21	SILVER ZEPHYR (D.B.)	ALIREZA	BULK CEMENT	29.3.79		
25	ARABIAN ENDEAVOUR	KANOO	CONTAINER	1.4.79		
26	FIDELIO	KANOO	TRACTORS/AUTOS	1.4.79		
28	MEGHNA	ORRI	GENERAL	30.3.79		

VESSELS WORKING AT ANCH			
PRIMAVERA	S.M.C.	BULK CEMENT	29.3.79
MORLANG HEIDI	KANOO	GENERAL	29.3.79

2-RECENT ARRIVALS			
SILVER WAVES	U.E.P.	PIPES	1.4.79
TAIKO	BARBER	GENERAL	31.3.79
AL FUJAIRAH	KANOO	STEEL/GENERAL	31.3.79
PING CHAU	U.E.P.	GENCOINTS	31.3.79
WAKATAKE MARU	ALIREZA	PLANTS/CONTS	31.3.79
IBN KHALILAN	KANOO	GENERAL	31.3.79
FIDELIO	KANOO	TRACTORS/AUTOS	1.4.79
AESEAN PROSPERITY	ORRI	GENERAL/FROZEN	31.3.79
ARABIAN ENDEAVOUR	KANOO	CONTAINERS	1.4.79
ASIA PALHO	GULF	GENERAL	1.4.79
K.A.P.E. TANIROS	GOSABI	C. CEMENT IN BAGS	1.4.79
NOOR JEHAN	ALIREZA	PASSENGERS	1.4.79

3-VESSELS EXPECTED WITH IN 24 HOURS			
GRIGOSIOS C IV	GULF	GENERAL	1.4.79
NEDLLOYD SCHELDE	KANOO	GENERAL	1.4.79
IBN SINA	KANOO	GENERAL	1.4.79
STRATHMORE 2 ND CALL	KANOO	GENERAL	1.4.79
ELUSPONTOS	KANOO	GENERAL	1.4.79
THEEKAR	KANOO	GENERAL	1.4.79
AL KHALEEJ	KANOO	GENERAL	1.4.79
ZALKALUS	KANOO	GENERAL	1.4.79
GALVESTON	REZAYAT	GENERAL	1.4.79
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## Economic dilemma feared if Mrs. Thatcher elected

LONDON, April 1 — Will Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, the Conservative Party leader, win the election and if she does what will life be like under her?

She should win, but it's not as clear cut as the city judging by last week's surge in prices, seems to think. It's true that James Callaghan's government looks careworn and down-at-heel, that the myth of Labor being able to deliver peace with the unions has been shattered by the winter's events and that the policy of maintaining public sector expenditure at a high level is bankrupt. But, it cannot be automatically assumed that the British people are ready for a radical alternative.

Mrs. Thatcher's problem is that not only is Labor fearful of such a fundamental change, but so are many Conservatives. And it is this apprehension which Callaghan (and his many erstwhile supporters) represents.

The probable fall in the Liberal vote should ensure a victory for Mrs. Thatcher, and the likelihood of further industrial trouble will help. But we are doubtful about a runaway victory.

Once in, what will she do? The expectation seems to be for swinging cuts in the public sector reflected in a much reduced public sector borrowing requirement. Two points about this. The first is that there will undoubtedly be tremendous pressure to reduce spending but there will be equally strong pressure to increase it in namely defense.

The second point is that it is going to be much easier to cut the PSBR in cross terms than it is in net. "For instance, it is reduced by a really large figure, say £2 billion, that will mean employing fewer people in the public sector and the government spending less in the private sector. The result is bound to be a substantial increase in unemployment and welfare payments of all kinds. After all, the Conservatives have to deliver an overall cut in taxation, which forms another limitation on their powers of fiscal prudence.

In purely economic terms, it would probably be difficult for Mrs. Thatcher to deliver more. North Sea oil and imports are the only two dynamic components in the equation. Of course, it is producing a much stronger balance of payments than Britain otherwise would have and it is also giving it a relatively strong currency. But the country's propensity to imports is going up by leaps and bounds in other words North Sea oil is stimulating the Japanese car and electrical consumer goods industries but it's largely bypassing British industry.

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## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Opening Sunday	SAMA rate	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.36	3.37	3.37
Pound Sterling	6.83	6.90	6.90
Deutsche Mark (100)	180.00	181.00	180.75
Swiss F (100)	1.99	201.00	200.00
French F (100)	78.00	78.75	79.00
Italian Lira (1000)	4.00	4.02	4.02
Lebanese Lira (100)	—	107.75	107.75
Syrian Lira (100)	—	78.75	86.25
Egyptian Pound	—	4.50	4.80
Kuwaiti Dinar	—	12.25	12.24
Jordanian Dinar	—	11.28	11.30
Emirate Dirham (100)	—	87.00	87.80
Qatari Riyal (100)	—	87.00	87.80
Bahraini Dinar	—	8.70	8.78
Iranian Riyal (100)	—	41.00	—
Iraqi Dinar	—	10.00	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)	—	74.00	74.10
Moroccan Dirham (100)	—	79.25	87.25
Indian Rupee (100)	—	—	41.40
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	32.35	34.25
Gold kg	—	26,100	—
10 Tolas bar	—	3,080	—
Silver kg bar	—	900	—
Japanese yen (100)	1.61	—	—
Canadian dollar	2.89	—	—
Belgian franc (10)	1.14	—	—
Dutch gilder	1.67	1.69	—

SAMA rates announced by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, based on average rates on the London money market and the official price of the U.S. dollar.  
Cash and transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah. Tel.: 23815

## PORTS AUTHORITY JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO THE MORNING OF 1ST APRIL 1979

1-VESSELS DISCHARGING BERTH	VESSEL	AGENT	CARGO	ARR.DATE
1 A	SEASPEED ASIA	Fayez	Ro Ro	1.4.79
2	SEA EAGLE	Orri	Maize/Rice/Sorghum	29/3/79
3	HELLENIC STAR	Alpha	Lub Oil	29/3/79
4	ORNOUSSAI ALPHA	Barber	General/Steel	31/3/79
5	IBN HAYYAN	Kenoo	Containers/General	31/3/79
7	UNION BOSTON	O.C.E.	Containers/General	31/3/79
10	IBN BATTOTAH	Kenoo	Contrs./General/Steel	29/3/79
11	PATRICK VIELJEUX	Algezhrah	Contrs./General	31/3/79
12				
13	GOLDEN ARABIA	El Hawi	Plywood/Steel/General	28/3/79
15	ANEMOS	M.T.A.	Containers	31/3/79
17				
18	ODYSSEUS	Rolco	Bulk Cement	28/3/79
19	LA CORPULLERA	Alsebah	Bulk Cement	30/3/79
20	MARITIME ALLIANCE	Berom	Bagged Cement	29/3/79
21				
22				
23				
27	FILIPINAS SAUOI	S.A.M.A.	Accommodation Ship	—
35				
36				
38				
39	RIZA ISIK	El Hawi	Timber	31/3/79
40	GOLDEN LIGHT	Star Nav.	Meat/Chickens	28/3/79
41	MALOVE VICTORY	O. Trade	General	31/3/79
42	MALOVE ENERGY	O. Trade	Rice/Corn/Maize/Sorghum	31/3/79
43	MARE AUSTRAL	M.E.S.A.	Bananas	29/3/79
44	IKOMA MARU	Star Nav.	Fruits	30/3/79

RO RO			
1	MERZARIO GRECIA	A.E.T.	Ro Ro
2			
3			

2-RECENT ARRIVALS			
ANEMOS	M.T.A.	Containers	31/3/79
UNION BOSTON	O.C.E.	Containers/General	31/3/79
AKADEMIK			
MELLIONSCHIKOV	A.E.T.	Cars	31/3/79
MALOVE VICTORY	O. Trade	General	31/3/79
ANCHISIS	Gulf	Timber	31/3/79
SELENA	Star Nav.	Reefar	31/3/79
PATRICK VIELJEUX	Algezhrah	Containers/General	31/3/79
SAINT SERVAN	Sindi	Ro Ro	31/3/79
MERZARIO GRECIA	A.E.T.	Ro Ro	31/3/79
ORNOUSSAI ALPHA	Barbar	General/Steel	31/3/79
RIZA ISIK	Al Hawi	Timber	31/3/79
JOTA	FAROUK	General	14/79
SEASPEED ASIA	Fayez	Ro Ro	14/79

3-VESSELS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE WITH IN NEXT 24 HOURS			
MARITIME RESOURCE	Alsaada	General	14/79
BIANCA LEONHART	S.N.L.	Containers/General	14/79
JEFF DAVIS	A.E.T.	Steel/General	14/79
AL HEJAZ	S. Lines	Loading General	14/79
MARKO POLO	El Hawi	Reefar	14/79
FUTAMI MARU	Alreza	General	14/79
LINA V	S.E.A.	Loading Cars	14/79
CAPTAN M.			
HAZIMANOLIS	A.E.T.	Containers	14/79
TFL PROSPERITY	Abdallah	Ro Ro	14/79

4-TONNAGES DISCHARGED: (FREIGHT TONS): 99,455			

S-WAITING TIME: NIL

Note: Importers having goods on the above mentioned ships should complete their formalities as soon as possible. For any inquiries please contact the Shipping Agents.

مَكْزَا مِنْ الْأَصْلِ



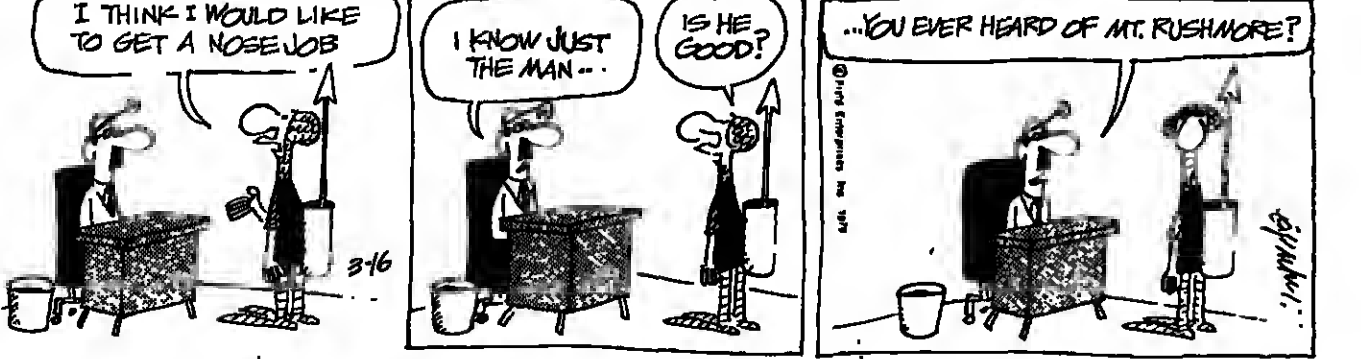
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HAGAR  
WIZARD



CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

DOWN

1 Church

2 Big game animal

3 Port in Brittany

4 Function

5 Laborer

6 Lack

7 Snake

8 "been had!"

9 Govt. bldg.

10 Goaded

11 Harlem room

12 "the fields..."

13 Bismarck

14 Perfume

15 Cash recipient

16 Quality of sound

17 Half a bikini

18 Terminate

19 Hotel employee

20 Commotion

21 Prince

22 Valiant's son

23 Ear; prefix

24 Early heavenly sight

25 Store, as fodder

26 Position of power

27 Frail

28 Miss

29 Nazkova

30 Talk show

31 Modern name

32 Large claim

33 Tolerate

34 Guarantee

35 Amherst's end

36 Carried

37 Shinto temple

38 Quotidian

39 In one's youth

40 Conceal

41 Tender meat

42 Completed

43 Quotidian

44 Quotidian

45 Quotidian

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99 Quotidian

100 Quotidian

Contract Bridge B. Jay Becker

A Little Bit of Extra Effort

South dealer.

Both sides vulnerable.

NORTH

♠ K 7 5

♥ J 8 6 3

♦ 2

♣ 3 2

EAST

♠ Q 10 4

♥ 4

♦ 10 9 7 4 3

♣ 10 7 6 5

The bidding:

South West North East

1 ♠ Pass 2 NT Pass

3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass

Opening lead - king of clubs.

You wouldn't think that the order in which declarer played his diamonds would make a difference in the outcome of this deal. But, actually, South managed to confuse the issue by his unusual sequence of diamond plays and he made the slam as a result.

West led the king of clubs. Declarer won with the ace and cashed the A-K of trumps. East showing out. This uncluttered development obviously placed the slam in jeopardy, since West now had a sure trump trick and a potential club winner also.

If West had ruffed and led the queen of clubs, it would have been the end of the line for South. But West had been mesmerized into thinking that East had the king of diamonds. Therefore West discarded a club, and so did tummy.

West's discard proved fatal when South now led the king of diamonds and disposed of dummy's last club. The only trick South lost was a trump. It is easy to blame West for the outcome, but the fact remains that South should get credit for doing everything possible to mislead West.

ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

PRAYER TIMES

Monday	Fajr	Ishraq	Dhuhr	Assr	Maghreb	Isha
Mecca	5:01	6:19	12:32	3:56	6:38	8:08
Medina	4:59	6:13	12:33	4:00	6:40	8:10
Nejd	4:30	5:49	12:02	3:29	6:09	7:39

DHAHRAN TV

4:30 Children's Show	Sesame Street: No. 1082
6:30 George Kirby Show	Nancy Wilson
6:54 Welcome Back Kotter	Kotter For Vice Principal
7:25 Rickford Files	Rattler's Class Of 63
8:13 NFL Football	Highlights: No. 12, Minn. Vs. L.A.

WEATHER

Forecast for the next 24 hours:

A low thermal pressure will concentrate west of the Kingdom accompanied with active dust-raising hot winds. Low and medium clouds will gather over the northern region, the western and south-western highlands and parts of the central and western regions, with a likelihood of rainfall and thunderstorms.

Sea conditions will be choppy in the Red Sea and moderate in the Gulf.

Sunday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade)

Mecca	33	22	Tabuk	33	15
Jeddah	35	17	Turaif	28	11
Riyadh	32	18	Rafha	32	12
Dhahran	28	16	Qaisoumah	32	14
Medina	37	19	Sulayil	36	18
Taif	29	15	Abha	24	08

SAUDI RADIO

Afternoon Transmission	10:01 The Holy Quran
2:00 Opening	10:05 Message to the Faithful
2:01 The Holy Quran	10:10 Light Music
2:05 Gems of Guidance	10:15 NEWS
2:10 S.A. - Historical Notes	10:25 S.A. - A Daily Chronicle
2:20 On Islam	10:30 Melody Makers
2:30 Hits in Germany	11:00 Youth Welfare
3:00 NEWS	11:10 Music
3:10 Press Review	11:15 Hot Rock
3:15 Music	11:45 The Golden Age
3:20 Islamic Activities	12:00 Imp. Com & Recollections
3:30 Leaps and Bounds	12:10 Music
3:40 Music	12:15 Mood Music
3:50 close Down	12:45 A Rendezvous with Dreams
Evening Transmission	01:00 Close Down
10:00 Opening	

VOA

P.M.	10:05 Opinion: Analyses News Summary
8:00 News Roundup:	10:30 VOA Magazine: America; Science; Cultural; Letter
Reports: Actualities:	11:00 Special English: News
Opinion: Analyses	11:30 Music USA: (Jazz)
Dateline	
News Summary	
Special English:	
News: Feature. The Making of a Nation	
News Summary	
Music USA:	
(Standards)	
9:30 News Roundup:	
Reports: Actualities	

BBC

Morning Transmission	4:30 The Pleasure's Yours
8:00 World News	5:15 Report on Religion
8:09 *Twenty-Four Hours News Summary	6:00 Radio Newsreel
8:30 *Sarah Ward	6:15 *Outlook
8:45 World Today	7:00 World News
9:00 Newsdesk	7:09 Commentary
9:30 *Opera Star	7:15 *Sherlock Holmes
10:00 World News	7:45 World Today
10:09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary	8:00 World News
10:30 *Sarah Ward	8:09 *Books and Writers
10:45 *Something to Show You	8:30 *Take One
11:00 World News	8:45 Sports Round-up
11:09 Reflections	9:00 World News
11:15 Piano Style	9:09 News about Britain
11:30 Brain of Britain 1978	9:15 Radio Newsreel
12:00 World News	9:30 Farming World
12:09 British Press Review	10:00 Outlook News Summary
12:15 World Today	10:39 Stock Market Report
12:30 Financial News	10:43 Look Ahead
12:40 Look Ahead	10:45 Ulster in Focus
12:45 The Tony Myatt Request Show	11:00 World News
Evening Transmission	11:09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
1.15 Ulster in Focus	11:30 The Pleasure's Yours
1.30 Discovery	Midnight Transmission
2.00 World News	12:15 Talkabout
2.09 News about Britain	12:45 Nature
2.15 Alphabet of Musical Curios	
2.30 Sports International	
2.40 Radio Newsreel	
3.15 Promenade Concert	
3.45 Sports Round-up	
4.00 World News	
4.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary	

Your Individual Horoscope

Frances Drake

FOR MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1979

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth Sign.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) ♈

Be guarded in what you say. Eavesdroppers may not have your best interests at heart. Misunderstandings and evasive replies are possible.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) ♉

Be careful in financial dealings. If you give others the chance, they will pull the wool over your eyes. Friends may be irritable.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 20) ♊

Have a discussion with the boss, but don't let the situation turn into an argument. Minimize ego in contacts with others.

CANCER (June 21 to July 21) ♋

You're inclined to worry too much now, and you're not in the mood to take advice from others. Still, some of the advice may be sound.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 22) ♌

Don't believe everything you hear from an acquaintance. Check the facts out for yourself and stay clear of arguments.

VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22) ♍

The problems of others may interfere with career planning.

now. Competitors may very well choose this moment to act. Be ready.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) ♎

Attend to health needs. A question of morality affects work procedures now. Consult with superiors before taking action.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) ♏

Check with advisers before investing now. Not a time for financial risks or gambling. Protect joint assets and watch extravagance.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) ♐

Inner worries re a partnership or close ally could lead to some sort of a confrontation involving a domestic matter. Stress harmony.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19) ♑

Disagreements are liable to mar the work scene now. Too much on your mind could lead to nervousness or impaired work effort.

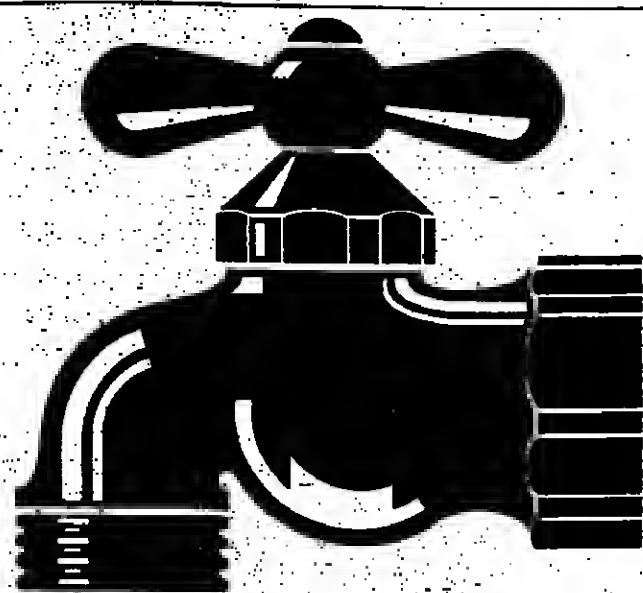
AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18) ♒

A friend may be evasive. Review finances before indulging in a shopping or spending spree. Avoid hasty financial decisions.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20) ♓

Don't let career aspirations cause you to neglect a domestic situation. Family members may be contentious. Make peace-making efforts.





Use water carefully

Make sure your tap is not running when not in use.

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PAGE 14

International

## Shelling reported southwest of Kampala

# Uganda, Tanzania braced for fresh attacks

NAIROBI, April 1 (AP) — Intermittent shelling broke out southwest of Kampala Sunday as President Idi Amin and his Tanzanian allies were believed to be readying fresh assaults in the five-day struggle for control of the Ugandan capital.

Kampala residents said Tanzanians and Amin's Libyan allies — bearing the brunt of the fighting since the virtual collapse of Ugandan units several days ago — began trading fire about 2 p.m. (1100 GMT). The shelling went on more than an hour.

Diplomats remaining in Kampala after the evacuation of nearly 1,000 foreigners said earlier the Libyans pushed the Tanzanians and anti-Amin Ugandan exiles back more than 16 kilometers — and out of artillery range of the city on Saturday. That would mean the invaders were more than 20 kilometers away, the range of Tanzanian 122MM guns.

The Uganda National Liberation Front, which plans to rule Uganda after Amin, gave a different version of the fighting. A statement issued in Dar Es Salaam, the Tanzanian capital, denied that the invaders were driven back and said a new attack on Amin was in the works.

The statement said the Tanza-

nians and exiles "have not lost an inch of ground." But it did not explain how — if that were true — the battle moved from Kampala suburbs on Friday to rural areas miles away on Saturday.

Reliable sources in Dar Es Salaam said the Tanzanians were at Mpigi, a hilltop village 52 kilometers southwest of Kampala. Tanzanian units were confirmed to have reached Mpigi in their five-month war against Amin. The Dar Es Salaam sources said they believed a major drive on Kampala was being prepared.

They said Tanzania's military planners considered the weekend setback as temporary.

Kampala residents, too, said they did not believe the war situation had changed significantly from several days ago.

Fighting began in late October when Amin, once again picking a fight with Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, invaded northwestern Tanzania and claimed it for Uganda. Tanzanians drove out the Ugandans in two weeks and later began steadily moving north. A provisional exile committee

to rule Uganda after Amin was organized in Tanzania a week ago. Amin was reported still in Kampala, diplomats said, despite rumors that he had fled to strongholds in northern Uganda.

The Yugoslav government daily "Politika" reported from Kampala Sunday that Libyan reinforcements were continuing to fly into Entebbe, 32 kilometers from Kampala, despite persistent Tanzanian shelling of the lake-side airport. The newspaper said a Ugandan Boeing 707 apparently was damaged.

"Politika" said the Libyan force estimated at 2,000 men had been increased by at least 600 men in the past 24 hours. Observers said the Libyans could count on only limited help from the remnants of Amin's army. The invaders include an estimated 7,000 or more Tanzanians and exiles. Some sources put the figure close to 20,000.

Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi has threatened to carry the war into Tanzania in order to save the Ugandan president. Tanzania said a Soviet-made, supersonic Tupolev 22 bomber provided by Libya caused one injury in a brief raid Thursday on Mwanza, a Lake Victoria port that is the end of the rail line carrying war supplies from Dar Es Salaam.

In Lagos, Nigeria, the government radio said without attribution that Angola has announced it will support Tanzania if Libya attacks across the Ugandan border. It was not immediately clear how President Agostinho Neto's shaky Angolan government, which relies on Cuban troops to stay in power, could help Tanzania, which is 1,600 kilometers away on the other side of Africa.

Both Angola and Tanzania are front-line states in the struggle against white-minority rule in Southern Africa.

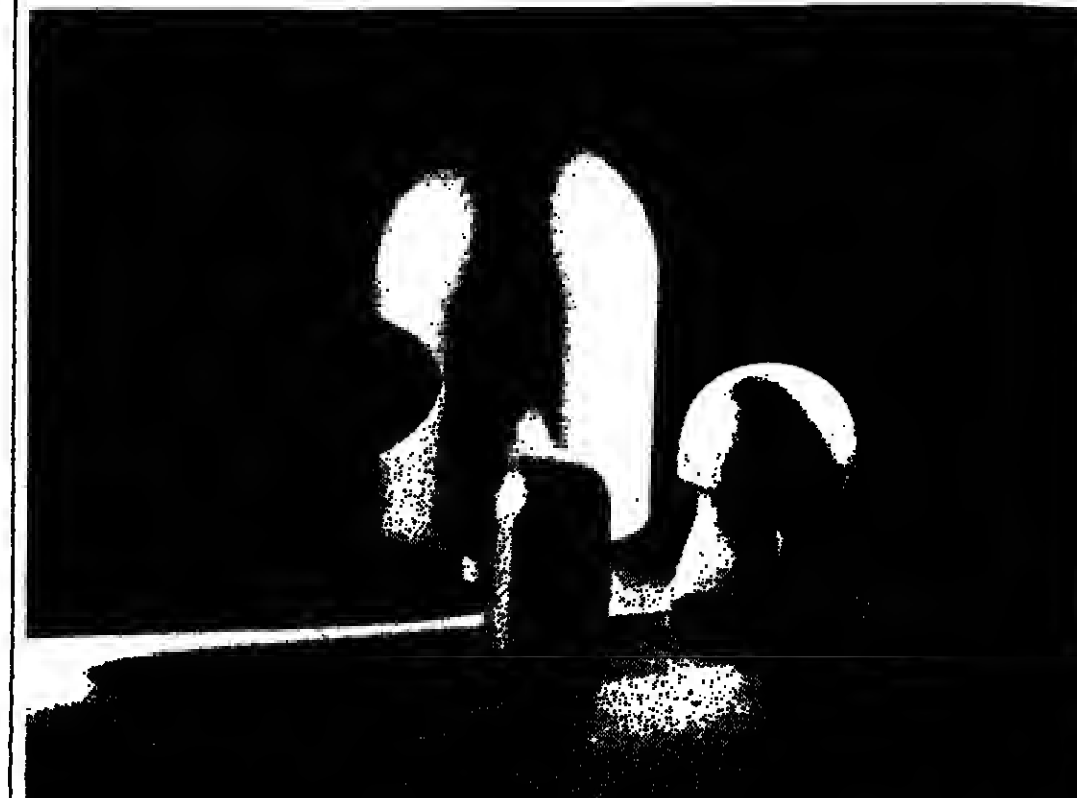
## West German telephone calls abroad cheaper

BONN, April 1, (R) — Beginning Sunday West Germans can telephone neighboring countries for the same cost as a domestic call.

The cost of self-dialed foreign calls drops on average by 30 per cent.

A daytime telephone call from Bonn to Hamburg now costs the same as one to Copenhagen, Vienna or Paris.

West Germans are already at the top of the world ratings when it comes to foreign telephone calls, making 188 million a year. The government expects this figure to rise by 30 to 40 per cent because of the tariff cuts.



**KNOPS** : These doorhandles are from a range of coordinated ironmongery made by Allgood Continental of Britain. They are similar in design to those used on the liner Queen Elizabeth II. A representative of the manufacturer was on a recent British trade mission to Saudi Arabia.

## Peking dissidents bitter

# Chinese ban on debate blasted

PEKING, April 1 (R) — Political activists Sunday angrily denounced the Chinese authorities for attempting to curb the country's human rights and democracy campaign.

Responding to Saturday's ban on anti-Communist propaganda, one activist group said in a statement it urged the government was not interested in democratic freedom.

"Exploration Magazine", one of a number of stenciled newspapers which have emerged in the past few months, said the authorities want to suppress publications and writers who did not conform to Marxism and Socialism.

"This only demonstrates to the whole world that the Chinese government does not want any democratic freedom and that the so-called true democracy and freedom which they talk about is only an order to the Chinese people to bolster the prestige of the authorities which are in power."

"exploration" said. "Any criticism is fiercely suppressed, contrary to Socialism and the dictatorship of the proletariat. So much for the democratic freedom of the Chinese government. What brutal hypocrisy," the magazine said.

The ban on anti-Communist propaganda followed the arrest of activist Wei Jingsheng (Wei Ching-sheng) last Thursday. Sources said he had been charged with being a counter-revolutionary — China's most serious offense.

Wei, 30, who wrote one of the most celebrated posters to appear on Peking's "Democracy Wall", was the second activist to have been detained since open public debate began four months ago.

Saturday's ban was seen as reflecting official concern that the free speech campaign and calls for human rights and democracy had gone too far.

Sunday's issue of the "Peking Daily" made it clear that Democ-

racy Wall was now the only place where wall posters were permitted. Elsewhere, the posters have been removed by the authorities.

The "Peking Daily" carried a front-page picture of a water truck hosing down posters in Tien An Men Square in the city center.

There was also a photograph of a group of smiling people reading Saturday's edition containing the new restrictions. The paper carried interviews with approving officials of the Peking Federation of Trade Unions, the Municipal Committee of the Youth League and the city's Women's Federation.

A letter from a reader on the front page said some who "pose as spokesmen of the people are really most unpopular" and criticized "the few who used the pretext of 'democracy' to disrupt normal work and cause trouble."

Another front page report quoted peasants of a commune on the city outskirts as saying the new regulations were "most timely and appropriate."

## Police suspect foreign influence in Neave's death

LONDON, April 1 (R) — British police suspect Irish guerrillas used a new, sophisticated bomb, possibly supplied by other terrorist groups, to assassinate Conservative politician Airey Neave on Friday.

A police spokesman said Sunday the bomb, which blew up Neave's car at the Houses of Parliament, was a two-stage device of a type not previously used here.

Informed sources said forensic experts believe the technology to make the device probably came from a foreign organization. Similar bombs have been used in the past by such groups as the Red Brigades in Italy.

Police refused to comment on reports that security forces had traced North African explosive experts to northern Ireland.

Police believe the bomb that killed 63-year-old Neave, Conservative spokesman on Northern Ireland, was probably planted in his car on Thursday night outside his central London home.

Its first trigger was a timing device designed to prime the bomb while the car stood in the House of Commons car park the following day. Then, according to police theory, the device was detonated by a mercury trembler switch as Neave drove up the slope from the Commons car park.

## N. Ireland car explosion injures four

BELFAST, April 1 (AP) — A car stuffed with explosive blew up in the center of O'hagh, County Tyrone, Sunday, injuring four persons and smashing shopfronts. Two of the injured were policemen clearing the area after a warning about the bomb, which police said was telephone by the Provisional IRA.

Sunday's bomb was the first action by the IRA since it assassinated Conservative Member of Parliament Airey Neave in London last Friday. Neave, the party's spokesman on Northern Ireland and advocate of hanging terrorists, was blown up by a bomb in his car.



**PARIS** : Demonstrators beat a policeman lying on the sidewalk near the Place de l'Opera at the end of a march of steelworkers on Paris recently. The peaceful demonstration ended in running battles between groups of youths and police. (AP photo).

## As Obasanjo vows elections

# Nigeria warned of lean years

LAGOS, April 1 (API) — Nigeria's estimated 80 million were told Saturday to tighten their belts and prepare for national elections in about three months.

In a wide-ranging budget message, Lt. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo, the Nigerian head of state, announced that elections for a civilian rule will be held between July and September. A newly drafted constitution for civilian rule is scheduled to go into effect Oct. 1, after 13 years of military rule in Africa's most populous nation.

Obasanjo outlined an eight point, \$13.2 billion federal budget for the fiscal year beginning Sunday.

This will be 29 per cent higher than the budget for the fiscal year which ended Saturday, but Obasanjo cautioned that although the government expects more revenue in the fiscal year "We will all have to continue to tighten our belts in order to live within our means."

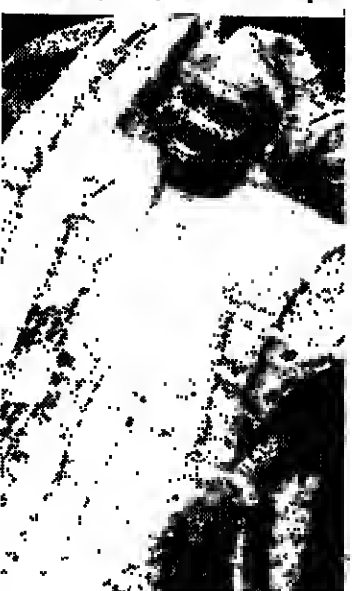
Obasanjo said Nigeria's petroleum sales will account for about 75 per cent of government revenue. Last year a slump in sales of Nigeria's low-sulphur crude oil caused a drop in government revenues and led to sharp restrictions on the nation's economy.

Nigeria is the United States' second largest oil supplier. Obasanjo urged the public to "curb your spending on consumption items," and sharply chastised conspicuous consumption of nonessential goods by the "affluent minority." He also called for increased exports and announced a ban on imports of items which can be manufactured locally, including tooth paste and footwear uppers.

Import restrictions were

imposed on a wide range of goods, including blankets, cosmetics, sugar, wheat, rice, butter, cheese and frozen beef. These restrictions are designed to assist and encourage Nigerian producers.

Obasanjo reported a 5.5 per



Obasanjo : tighter belt

cent growth of the domestic national product during the fiscal year and called it "reasonably high" in the face of declining oil exports. He also expressed satisfaction with efforts to control inflation but said more would have to be done through increased production of food and manufactured goods.

Obasanjo said nearly half the government's expected spending would be channeled into capital investment, supplemented by foreign loans of 1.12 billion naira (\$1.60 billion).

The outlined budget will be im-

posed by the civilian government taking over in October. In effect tying the hands of the next president for the first six months of his administration.

All five presidential candidates have been promising vast public spending projects as they have campaigned throughout Nigeria's 19 states.

In his speech Obasanjo reviewed Nigeria's economic progress in the two decades since independence and said the economy had grown 14-fold during that period.

He also announced a reduction of government subsidies for electricity, which will result in higher costs to the consumer, and a ban on use of foreign exchange for primary or secondary education abroad. He also eliminated tuition fees for secondary schools at home.

The said a freeze on high salaries would be maintained and in fact announced a reduction in take-home pay for senior civil servants who will be deprived of some allowances.

Obasanjo also announced a cutback in military spending.

He introduced a capital-transfer or gift tax to encourage rich young Nigerians "to improve themselves and earn their own living" instead of relying on their parents.

Obasanjo reiterated his military regime's determination to "fair, free and unhindered elections." He urged politicians not to fan the flames of tribalism and regionalism, recalling the civil war which followed the secession attempt of the eastern region of Biafra in 1966.

## From page one

### Baghdad

Ten The Arab countries should issue the necessary legislation, decisions and measures to implement this decision.

And the Arab League council on the level of foreign, economic and finance ministers have decided as follows:

— First: To cut any loans, deposits, guarantees, contributions of financial, material or technical aid by the Arab governments or their establishments to the Egyptian government or its bodies from the date of signing the treaty.

— Second: To ban economic aid given by the Arab fund, banks and the financial establishments within the Arab League and the joint Arab cooperation to the Egyptian government and its establishments.

— Third: The Arab governments and their establishments should refrain from taking shares and loans of the general debt issued by the Egyptian government and its financial establishment.

— Fourth: In accordance with the suspension of the Egyptian government's membership in the Arab League, its membership in the establishments, funds and the organizations of the Arab League should be suspended. These establishments should be moved from Egypt to other Arab countries (Supplement No. 2).

— Fifth: Since Egypt, according to the treaty, should provide Israel with oil, the Arab countries should refrain from providing Egypt with oil.

— Sixth: To ban commercial exchange with the Egyptian governmental and private establishments which deal with the Zionist enemy.

— Seventh: The Arab boycott: A.— To implement the Arab boycott laws on companies, establishments and individuals who deal directly or indirectly with the Zionist enemy authorizing the Boycott Office to supervise implementation of these tasks.

B.— Paragraph A includes the educational, cultural and technical works which call for dealing with the Zionist enemy.

C.— The Arab countries emphasize the importance of continuing dealing with private Egyptian national establishment which are proven not dealing with the Zionist enemy and encourage them to work in the Arab countries within the framework of the fields of concern.

D.— The Arab countries confirm the importance of giving special care to the citizens of Egypt working in the Arab countries, looking after their interests and consolidating their Arab national belongings.

E.— To promote the role of the Arab boycott at this stage and our Arab unanimity in observing their rules. The assistant secretary

### Saudi Arabia

Last week, Arafat also threatened to "finish off" American interests in the region. Hassan, who is currently head of the PLO office in Tehran, asserted that the resistance movement will punish Sadat, Israel and the United States for arranging the peace treaty.

Arab oilfields, he said, will not be attacked by the Palestinians, "because these oil wells are ours." "Attacking American interests does not mean blowing up an Arab oil well," Hassan said. "We Americans own."

He indicated that the commandos will attack American interests in Europe.

general for economic affairs shall be responsible temporarily to sponsor directly the main bureau of boycott in Damascus, and shall be given the necessary authority to recognize the above-mentioned organ, to support it, submit the proposals related to developing the boycott content, style and range, and provide a report to be submitted in this regard to the first meeting of the League council.

— Eighth: To ask the United Nations to transfer its regional bureaus that serve the Arab area from Egypt to any other Arab capital. The Arab countries should carry out a unified unanimous action to realize this aim.

— Ninth, to assign the general secretariat of the Arab League to study the situation of the joint Arab projects to take the necessary measures to protect the interests of the Arab nation in a way that coincides with the aims of these resolutions. The general secretariat shall submit its proposals to the Arab League Council at its first meeting.

— Tenth: To confront the Zionist scheme by forming an Arab strategy for economic confrontation, to invest the self-elements of Arab forces, to stress the realization of Arab economic integration in its different aspects, to enhance the regional developments within the national outlook, to establish more joint Arab projects which serve liberation, development and Arab economic integration, to develop the weapon of the Arab economic boycott in method and content. In addition, to diversify and enhance international relations with the developing countries, the general secretariat of the Arab League should quickly present special studies dealing with the strategy of the joint Arab action to the coming session of the Arab Economic Council as a prelude to hold an Arab economic conference.

— Eleventh: To assign the committee mentioned in Item No. 3, Para. C of the resolutions of the Arab foreign ministers with the task of implementing these resolutions and presenting a report to the Arab League Council at its first meeting.

— Twelfth: The Arab countries are to take the necessary decisions, legislations and measures to implement these resolutions.

— Thirteenth: These measures taken by the Arab foreign and economic ministers represent the minimum level to confront the hazards of the treaty. The governments can individually take other necessary measures in addition to the previous.

— Fourteenth: The conference of Arab foreign and economic ministers calls on the Arab nation in all countries to support the economic measures taken against the Zionist enemy and the Egyptian regime. (AP)

### Islamic

referendum on the Islamic republic were known.

Iranian state radio, meanwhile, announced Sunday that 18 million votes had been counted in the referendum.

The number exceeded previous government expectations. Amir Entezam said last week the provisional government anticipated 12 million persons would take part in the referendum on the basis of past elections.

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